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MONTHLY BULLETIN OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS AND STATISTICS

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Special Feature

RECENT DEVELOPMENTS IN THE WORLD FERTILIZER SUPPLY AND PRICE SITUATION[1]

For some years, overcapacity and low prices were features of all export-oriented sectors of the fertilizer industry. However, in the latter part of 1971 the situation began to change. Supplies of fertilizer materials in the international market became short and prices started to rise. By late 1972, export prices were approaching the high levels of the mid-1960s. Their rate of increase should now begin to decline and during 1974 they should level off in view of the possibility of the entry of new suppliers and of greater production by the traditional exporters and by eastern European producers.

Over the longer term fertilizer prices have risen much less than those of other purchased farm inputs (Table 1). Prices have been held down by the application of new technology and by the generally competitive nature of the fertilizer industry. However, in the future, rising costs of raw materials (particularly natural gas and petroleum feedstocks) and of pollution control may adversely affect this long-term trend.

The reasons for the sudden change in international fertilizer supplies and prices are complex. In the late 1960s, the excess capacity was the result of earlier investment in new plants by the traditional export producers and the entry of petroleum companies into the fertilizer industry in the expectation that demand for fertilizers would increase rapidly in the developing countries. At the same time, as a result of breakthroughs in technology, the economic size of nitrogen plants, for example, increased from 300 tons of ammonia per day to 600, 1 000 and now to 2 000 tons or more. This made it necessary for the traditional producers to invest in large-scale modern plants if they were to survive.[2] Other developments which led to larger supplies and downward pressure on prices were the setting up in a number of oil-producing countries of nitrogen plants using low-cost feedstocks and the large quantities of by-product ammonium sulphate derived from caprolactam production.

Even though fertilizer consumption was rising by about 15 percent a year in the developing regions and by about 8 percent in the developed ones, this did not absorb the large increase in output made possible by the bigger plants, and large stocks were therefore built up. As results did not come up to their expectations, some oil companies withdrew from the production of fertilizers, either selling or closing their plants, traditional producers closed older uneconomic units, and production controls were introduced in certain sectors (the Japanese nitrogen and the Canadian potash industries). In addition, some new capacity failed to reach expected levels owing to unforeseen problems in bringing new large-scale plants into production, while in some developing countries units were operated at only 50 to 60 percent of rated capacity for various reasons, and there have been excessive construction delays with new plants. On the other hand, demand for all three nutrients — nitrogen, phosphate and potash — has continued to grow steadily. Consumption increased by 6 percent in 1971/72,[3] reaching 72.1 million tons of nutrient (N, P_2O_5, K_2O). Output in the nitrogen-producing countries did not show significant increases, except in a few cases, while in others it declined. Considerable increases in nitrogen production were estimated for the U.S.S.R. and China, but these did not affect the international market because of corresponding increases in consumption in these countries. Thus, world supply and demand showed a tight balance and the large stocks of nitrogen accumulated during the 1960s were run down. The same tight balance between production and consumption also developed for phosphate and potash.

[1] Prepared by J.W. Couston, FAO Senior Economist. Many of the price and other data are reproduced by kind permission of the British Sulphur Corporation Ltd.

[2] This apparently was the reasoning behind the rationalization programme for nitrogen in Japan which has involved the construction of a number of larger plants and the closing of smaller ones so as to remain competitive. Owing to the fertilizer situation in the late 1960s, the third phase of the programme (originally planned for completion in 1971/72) was cut back, with tentative projects abandoned or postponed.

[3] Fertilizer year 1 July-30 June.

TABLE 1. – INDICES OF PRICES PAID BY FARMERS, 1961-71, SELECTED COUNTRIES

	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971
FRANCE (1960 = 100)											
Production requisites	101.0	104.0	107.8	109.3	110.5	111.9	112.7	116.4	121.7	129.2	138.7
Fertilizers	101.5	101.9	105.3	107.3	109.2	109.2	106.6	106.7	110.0	108.8	116.0
GERMANY, FED. REP. OF (July 1962/June 1963 = 100)											
Production requisites	97.6	100.0	102.8	104.4	107.7	109.9	105.9	102.4	105.8	110.8	116.5
Fertilizers	99.1	100.0	109.9	107.2	107.4	107.9	102.0	97.0	94.0	97.0	102.7
JAPAN (April 1965/March 1966 = 100)											
Production requisites	90.1	91.3	94.3	95.3	100.0	104.4	108.8	112.1	112.3	115.8	120.9
Fertilizers	97.3	97.4	97.9	98.9	100.0	100.9	101.1	100.5	100.7	104.2	107.9
KOREA, REP. OF (1965 = 100)											
Production requisites	57.1	65.1	64.7	75.6	100.0	111.7	124.8	163.4	173.7	194.9	248.5
Fertilizers	50.3	55.6	57.0	68.9	100.0	100.0	87.2	87.2	93.5	96.6	96.6
POLAND (1959 = 100)											
Production requisites	102.7	106.0	110.0	111.5	112.0	113.9	113.2	113.8	113.3	114.2	118.9
Fertilizers	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.2	99.8	91.9	91.8	88.6	89.8	83.9
UNITED STATES (1910-14 = 100)											
Production requisites	266	270	273	270	276	285	287	292	304	314	331
Fertilizers	154	153	152	151	152	152	153	148	142	148	155

In 1971/72 the developed countries accounted for just over 80 percent of all fertilizer consumption; nitrogen, by far the most widely used fertilizer, represented 47 percent of world consumption, compared with 29 percent for phosphate and 24 percent for potash. However, owing to the location of its deposits, potash accounted for 50 percent of world exports, nitrogen 34 and phosphate 16 percent. Developing countries relied on imports for 55 percent of their supplies of all three nutrients.

The close balance between global supply and demand for nitrogen became evident in the middle of the 1971/72 fertilizer year. Deliveries to major markets in developed countries were lively in the early months of the year, and as producers were only meeting known requirements and not building up stocks, a tight supply situation developed for most nitrogen fertilizers, resulting in a shortage of material for export on a spot or short-term basis. For the main straight nitrogen products, this supply situation can also be attributed to larger export sales than producers had apparently expected. Urea, which in recent years has become the leading nitrogen product, accounting for over 40 percent of trade in nitrogen fertilizers in 1971, was in short supply, as well as ammonium sulphate which, however, owing to its low nitrogen content, has become relatively less important. Variations in the output of this product are becoming increasingly dependent on the performance and technology of the chemical industry of which it is a by- or co-product, following the rapid decrease in its yield in new synthetic production facilities and declining coke-oven output. With low stock levels at the end of 1970/71, the availability of ammonium sulphate was further restricted by the reduced output of the chemical industry, which cut back production owing to poor market conditions for its products in 1971/72.

Compounds, particularly diammonium phosphate, have also been in short supply. Again, closure of uneconomic plants and lower stock levels were a major factor. In addition, however, domestic utilization of diammonium phosphate in the United States, the major producer, was reported in the early part of 1971/72 to be some 40 percent above 1970/71 levels.

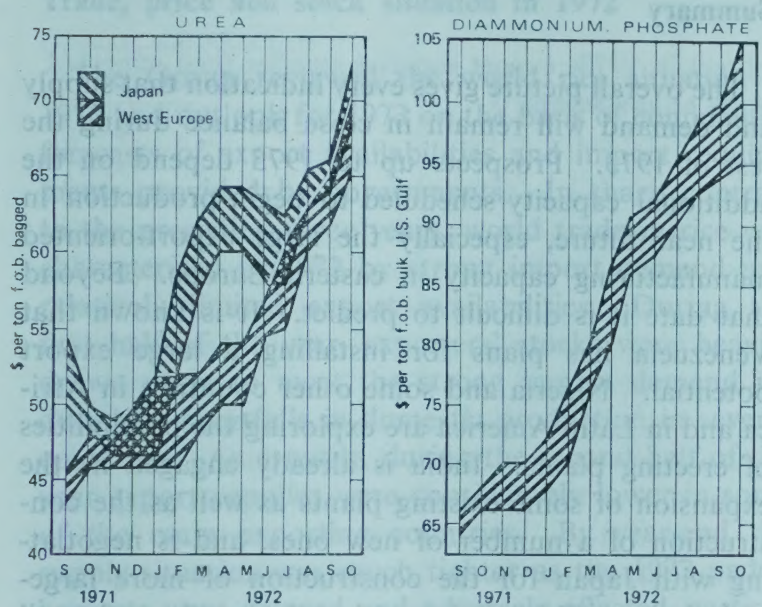
The tight supply situation resulted in higher prices. By the end of the first quarter of 1972, f.o.b. prices of most nitrogen products had risen by 10 to 20 percent and by the end of the year further increases of 40 to 50 percent had been registered. However, in the first quarter of 1973 there was some evidence that prices were beginning to level off, but supplies remained tight, especially of nitrogen materials, because of contracted forward sales up to the last quarter of the year by some major producers. Subsequently, prices continued to rise but at a reduced rate.

Export sales are normally made on tender, which generally results in a certain amount of price flexibility, the smaller lots usually commanding the highest prices. In mid-1971, f.o.b. prices for ammonium sulphate were US$18-20 per metric ton for all three main supply sources — United States, western Europe and Japan. These prices were well above the level of a year earlier when extremely low f.o.b. prices of $4 to $10 per ton were quoted to clear excess stocks.

The continuing shortage resulted in prices of $24-26 per ton f.o.b. by the early part of 1972. More recently, activity on the tender market for ammonium sulphate has been relatively restricted, and prices have remained around $30-32 per ton f.o.b. in bulk. International prices of ammonium nitrates also advanced and were around $50 per ton f.o.b. for 26 percent N, bagged material by the end of the year.

Urea prices also registered general increases from the levels prevailing at the end of the 1970/71 fertilizer year. Western European f.o.b. prices rose to $50-55 per ton, as against $40-46 a year before. Prices f.o.b. Japan also rose as the shortage developed. The heavy demand for urea has continued, especially from Asia, and prices have kept moving up, reaching $70-75 per ton f.o.b. in bags by the end of 1972 (Figure 1).

FIGURE 1. – INTERNATIONAL PRICES OF UREA AND DIAMMONIUM PHOSPHATE



SOURCE: The British Sulphur Corp. Ltd., *Nitrogen*, No. 80, November/December 1972.

Phosphate prices have also risen. Producers of phosphate rocks have increased prices by reducing the discounts that have been generally available in recent years under competitive pricing policies. As contracts have come up for renewal, higher price levels have been introduced. United States f.o.b. prices for triple superphosphate rose from $40 per ton in mid-1971 to $77 by the end of the third quarter of 1972. Recent prices for single supersphosphate were $25-28 per metric ton f.o.b. western Europe. United States f.o.b. export prices for diammonium phosphate rose from $75-80 per ton in mid-1971 to about $85 in mid-1972 (Figure 1). By the end of the year they were $102-115 per ton f o.b. C. and F. prices have increased about 20 percent more than f.o.b. prices because of the higher freight rates caused particularly by the large shipments of food grains to the U.S.S.R. and Asia.

Prices of potash fertilizers have been rising since 1970, after having fallen to low levels following the opening of a number of new mines in Saskatchewan, Canada. European producers raised the price of potash salts by about 10 percent in 1972. This was the third increase in three years, and brought prices in line with those of the North American industry, which in January 1970 had imposed an increase of about $10 per ton. At the same time the Saskatchewan Government had raised the price of potash from the extreme low of Can. $10 per short ton of K_2O ex mine to a floor of Can. $33.75 by imposing a quota on production and prorationing it among producers in the province. This floor price has since remained unchanged but, owing to increased rail freight and other charges, quotations for 1973 sales have been $35 to $36 per metric ton f.o.b. Vancouver.

The adjustment of international currency values has coincided with the increased fertilizer prices. For most exporting countries which traditionally quote their prices in dollars the devaluations of 1971 and early 1973 will reduce returns and may result in further compensatory price increases.

The ex factory prices of locally-produced fertilizers in some developing countries are higher than those for imported materials because of the higher costs of domestic production. Farm prices of fertilizers differ widely from country to country because of differences in local transport costs, taxes and subsidies. In some exporting countries, domestic prices are maintained at a higher and more stable level, while export prices are adjusted to market conditions. For example, during the late 1960s f.o.b. prices were low for export overseas and some countries of the European Economic Community (EEC) and some eastern European countries were accused of dumping, even in trade within Europe.

In the next year or so, changes in Indian and Chinese procurement plans are likely to be a major influence on the export market. The imports of these two countries account for about 30 percent of the total volume of nitrogen in international trade. While they produce under 8 percent of the world nitrogen supply, they consume about 15 percent. Both countries are making sustained efforts to greatly increase domestic production.

India, which now has a production capacity of about 1.8 million tons of nitrogen, is making a determined attempt to reach an output of at least 1.3 million tons in 1972/73 by improving capacity utilization rates which averaged about 60 percent in 1971/72, and by bringing in new production. Low utilization is due to a variety of reasons such as power shortages, operational difficulties in some older plants, lack of spare parts and raw materials, excessive time taken for maintenance and repairs, and transport difficulties.

To meet its forecast requirements of some 3.8 million tons nutrients in 1973/74, India will have to import large quantities of nitrogen and phosphate and all potash fertilizers. It is expected that in the medium-term it will have to continue to import at least 40 percent of its requirements to meet demand in spite of the efforts being made to increase domestic production. India's fertilizer procurements are likely to reflect the changing balance between traditional export producers and the greater importance of eastern Europe and the Near East in its international relations. In part because of heavy cuts in procurements from USAID, there was a switch in 1971/72 away from usual sources toward eastern European suppliers under trade and barter agreements, and to newer producers by purchase with freely-convertible foreign exchange. However, larger imports than anticipated were necessary in 1972/73, owing to greater demand and because domestic production did not come up to expectations. At the same time, anticipated supplies from eastern European sources were unavailable and India turned, therefore, to western European, Japanese, Near East and United States producers to meet the shortfall. Owing to depleted stocks, however, these suppliers could not fully meet India's requirements. To avoid similar difficulties in the future, India is now attempting to better assess its import requirements and make medium-term contracts with major producers for their supply.

Some observers expect Chinese procurements to decline as a result of the success of the small locally-constructed plants which helped to boost fertilizer production by an estimated 550 000 tons to reach a total of 2.83 million tons nutrients in 1971/72, of which nitrogen accounted for 1.84 million tons. Imports of about 1.6 million tons were smaller than the year before when they totalled 1.8 million tons of nutrients. In both years nitrogen accounted for 95 percent of the total.

Western European producers have been major suppliers to the Chinese market but Near East and eastern European producers are also now exporting to China. Until a few years ago, Japan sold only about a third of its nitrogen exports to China, whereas over 80 percent now go to this market. For the first time in nearly a decade a Chinese team visited Japan in early 1973 to negotiate an import contract for fertilizers. It has also been reported that China has signed a contract with western European and Japanese firms for the construction of up to six large ammonia and urea plants. These developments would indicate that China will continue to be a major importer, especially of nitrogen, for a number of years.

Western European and Japanese producers are exporting considerable quantities to a large number of smaller markets in Africa, Asia and Latin America. The European producers are beginning to export increasing amounts to the eastern seaboard of the United States as well, owing to a shortage of natural gas which is a major feedstock in fertilizer manufacture in that country. A related development is the huge (\$6 000 - \$8 000 million) fertilizer trade deal recently signed between the U.S.S.R. and Occidental Petroleum Company, a major United States firm, which calls for long-term U.S.S.R. exports of ammonia in return for phosphate fertilizers from the United States. Eastern European producers, already committed apparently to India and other countries in Asia, are increasing their sales to EEC countries, notably the Federal Republic of Germany, France and Italy, and also apparently to the U.S.S.R. The potential export surpluses of many eastern European producers indicate possible further increases in overseas shipments, probably to a large extent under bilateral trade and barter agreements.

Summary

The overall picture gives every indication that supply and demand will remain in close balance during the rest of 1973. Prospects up to 1975 depend on the additional capacity scheduled to begin production in the near future, especially the large export-oriented manufacturing capacity in eastern Europe. Beyond that date it is difficult to predict. It is known that Venezuela has plans for installing a large export potential. Nigeria and some other countries in Africa and in Latin America are exploring the possibilities of erecting plants. India is already engaged in the expansion of some existing plants as well as the construction of a number of new ones, and is negotiating with Japan for the construction of more large-scale units. China is increasing the number of small plants and has entered into contracts for the construction of up to six large-scale ammonia and urea plants. Japan is engaged in investments in fertilizer plants in different parts of the world because of feedstock and pollution problems at home. India is to receive all the output of a joint-venture ammonia plant in Iraq, has made long-term contracts for ammonia supply with some other countries, and is negotiating with Kuwait to build an ammonium phosphate plant in that country.

Traditional exporters will probably be more hesitant about committing capital to new production capacity, especially in the light of increasing cost and uncertain supply of petroleum feedstocks. In addition, as it takes a number of years to move from the planning stage to the point where a new plant is completed, they may fear a decline in demand occurring just when their new plants come on stream, beginning the downward part of the characteristically cyclical movement of the fertilizer industry, from which it is recovering.

SEVENTEENTH SESSION OF THE INTERGOVERNMENTAL GROUP ON RICE

At its seventeenth session, the Intergovernmental Group on Rice carried out its customary review of the world rice situation and outlook.[1] It also examined the rice policies of Australia, Burma, Japan, Thailand, the United States and the European Economic Community, and reviewed the action taken by governments to adjust supplies to demand on world markets as well as other measures relating to the recommended Guidelines for National and International Action.

Trade, price and stock situation in 1972

The Group reviewed the world rice situation in 1972 and outlook for 1973 on the basis of confidential forecasts of export availabilities and import requirements provided by governments. In sharp contrast to the preceding three years, world trade in rice was characterized in 1972 by strong import demand and relatively limited export availabilities. During the first half of the year, exporters' stocks were heavily drawn upon to meet the strong import demand induced by shortfalls in domestic production in several countries. As a result, during the second half of the year export supplies were considerably lower in some of the main exporting countries. By year-end the supply situation was much tighter as the 1972 paddy harvests were delayed and adversely affected, particularly in the Far East, by widespread unfavourable weather conditions.

As exporters' stocks were depleted, the pressure of heavy demand on the limited supplies led to a sharp increase in world market prices. The FAO export price index averaged, for the whole of 1972, 16 percent above the low 1971 average. Prices of round grain varieties, which were particularly in short supply, rose more than those of long grain varieties, although the latter also advanced sharply after August 1972 (Table 1).

With the steep increase in prices, exporting countries had, by the end of the year, discontinued export aids or incentives and some (Burma, Brazil, the Khmer Republic, Nepal and Thailand) introduced export restrictions in the second half of 1972 so as to conserve supplies for domestic requirements and prevent further rises in internal prices.

In this situation of reduced supplies, rice exports during the second half of 1972 were substantially smaller than in the corresponding period a year earlier. This fall more than offset the increase recorded in the first half of the year, so that total exports for the whole of 1972, at 7.3 million tons, fell 440 000 tons short of the postwar record reached in 1971 (Table 2). Despite the smaller volume, the value of world rice trade is estimated to have increased in 1972 owing to the price rise. With concessional

TABLE 1. – INTERNATIONAL MARKET PRICES OF RICE (F.O.B.) AND PRICE INDICES, 1973 AND COMPARATIVE DATA

	Annual averages		February	
	1971	1972 (provisional)	1972	1973 (provisional)
	U.S. dollars per ton			
GOVERNMENT-TO-GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS				
Burma, Ngasein SMS, 42% brokens	76.7	...	83.2	135.0
Thailand, white rice, 35% brokens	81.0	96.2	80.0	135.0
Thailand, white rice, 10% brokens	111.6	...	...	142.0
China, 35% brokens	83.4	79.3	79.3	117.5
PRIVATE TRADE				
Thailand, white, 5% brokens	129.1	150.7	130.5	203.3
Thailand, husked, 100%	130.4	151.2	127.8	202.4
Thailand, brokens, A1 super	67.4	94.5	82.9	123.0
Pakistan, Basmati	202.4	...	...	400.0
Italy, Originario, 3% brokens[1]	80.4	171.3	116.0	346.8
	1957-59 average = 100			
FAO PRICE INDEX				
Private trade subindex	83	105	89	150
Bilateral contracts subindex	90	93	92	131
Long/medium grain subindex	86	98	89	140
Round grain subindex	87	109	95	150
Total index	86	99	90	142

NOTE: Price quotations for 1971 to 1973 are not fully comparable because of changes in currency parities.

[1] Net of restitutions.

[1] The meeting was held from 23 to 27 April in New Delhi, at the invitation of the Government of India. The following Member Nations and international organizations attended: Australia, Brazil, Belgium, Colombia, France, Federal Republic of Germany, India, Indonesia, Italy, Japan, Republic of Korea, Malaysia, Poland, Philippines, Sierra Leone, Spain, Sri Lanka, the Sudan, Thailand, United Kingdom, United States; European Economic Community, International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, United Nations, United Nations Development Programme, World Food Programme. A delegation from Bangladesh also attended the meeting.

TABLE 2. – RICE: INDIGENOUS EXPORTS, PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES AND WORLD TOTAL, CALENDAR YEAR 1972 AND COMPARATIVE DATA

	1966-68 average	1971	1972 (provisional)
	Thousand tons, milled equivalent		
FAR EAST			
Burma	673	812	* 450
China [1]	* 1 100	* 900	* 760
Japan	—	911	202
Khmer Republic	184	33	—
Korea, Dem. People's Rep. of [1]	* 86	* 103	* 100
Pakistan	142	197	* 300
Thailand	1 353	1 572	[2] 2 150
Others	193	103	90
Total	3 731	4 631	4 052
REST OF THE WORLD			
Australia	93	183	142
Argentina	53	89	* 15
Brazil	160	129	—
Guyana	100	69	* 70
Surinam	26	35	33
Uruguay	35	* 73	44
France	38	9	5
Italy	137	394	289
Spain	89	40	* 60
Madagascar	43	40	* 35
Egypt	445	515	* 500
United States	1 699	1 475	1 940
Others	132	44	100
Total	3 050	3 095	3 233
WORLD TOTAL	6 781	7 726	7 285

* Unofficial estimates.

[1] Based on information obtained from importing countries. – [2] Exports from the port of Bangkok plus an allowance of 75 000 tons for exports to Laos and Malaysia from other parts of the country.

trade remaining unchanged at the 1971 level of 2.3 million tons, the downward trend in the volume of commercial trade, and in its share of total trade, continued in 1972.

The fall in 1972 exports was due to reduced shipments from developed and centrally planned economy countries. Developing countries, taken as a whole, increased their exports for the fourth consecutive year. Exports from developed countries fell by 9 percent mainly on account of sharply reduced concessional exports from Japan. Exports from Italy and Australia also fell. These reductions were only partly offset by a sharp increase in shipments from the United States, which reached a new record of 1.9 million tons. According to FAO estimates based on the information available from importing countries, Chinese exports fell by 16 percent.[2] Exports from developing countries increased by 2 percent reflecting sharp increases in shipments from Thailand and Pakistan, which more than offset the shortfall in exports from Burma and most Latin American countries. Imports into the Far East, the largest importing region, were somewhat larger in 1972 reflecting the increased demand from a number of countries (Bangladesh, Indonesia, the Khmer Republic and the Republic of Viet-Nam) where unfavourable weather and/or disruptions by war had led to domestic supply shortages. Outside the Far East, imports into Africa continued to expand, mainly reflecting the larger purchases of Senegal and Nigeria.

Following the increased demand during 1972, stocks in many countries, both exporting and importing, were reduced sharply, in some cases below the level required to meet contingencies. It seems that stocks carried over into the 1972/73 season could be considered above normal only in Japan, and perhaps in Pakistan.

Outlook in 1973: export supplies smaller than expected import requirements

Reflecting the unfavourable weather conditions in several importing and exporting countries and the effects of armed hostilities in some of them, the 1972 world paddy output is estimated to have fallen by 12 million tons (4 percent) to 297 million tons (Table 3). Most affected was the Far East. Output in the developing countries of this region has fallen by 10 million tons (6 percent) to 143 million tons. Production in China fell by an estimated 5 million tons to 101 million tons. Japan, on the contrary, had a substantially larger crop, despite the land diversion programme, because of higher yields. Although the paddy crops in other regions, particularly in Italy and Senegal, were also affected by bad weather, total output outside the Far East appears to have increased somewhat.

With lower crops and depleted carry-over stocks, world rice supplies have become very tight, in sharp contrast with the surplus conditions of recent years. Export supplies are substantially short of foreseeable import needs in 1973. A number of important rice-consuming countries, especially in the Far East, have higher import requirements, while most exporters have smaller supplies to offer. As a result, world trade in rice will be reduced again in 1973 and prices are expected to remain under upward pressure. In February 1973, the FAO export price index was 142, that is 60 percent higher than a year earlier, and about the same as in mid-1968. The hardship resulting from this situation for a number of rice-importing countries will be accentuated by the high prices and short supply of other cereals on the world market in 1973.

[2] China's 1972 exports are estimated on this basis at 760 000 tons compared with 900 000 tons in 1971. These estimates are incomplete as information is not available for some importers of Chinese rice (e.g., the Democratic People's Republic of Viet-Nam). Official sources have recently stated that Chinese rice exports totalled 3 to 3.5 million tons in 1971.

TABLE 3. – PADDY PRODUCTION BY REGIONS AND SELECTED COUNTRY, CALENDAR YEAR 1972, AND COMPARATIVE DATA

	1966-68 average	1971	1972 (provisional)
	. . . . *Thousand tons, paddy*		
FAR EAST			
Bangladesh	16 040	14 670	* 14 490
Burma	7 476	8 178	7 560
China	* 90 332	* 106 000	* 101 000
India	53 905	64 100	* 59 000
Indonesia	13 910	[1] 20 190	[1] 19 500
Japan	18 030	14 139	15 450
Khmer Republic	2 695	2 732	1 927
Korea, Dem. P. R. of	* 2 500	* 2 800	* 2 700
Korea, Rep. of	4 966	5 556	5 400
Malaysia	1 287	1 809	1 909
Nepal	2 182	2 353	* 1 754
Pakistan	2 450	3 300	* 3 600
Philippines	4 367	5 100	4 958
Sri Lanka	1 149	1 397	1 308
Thailand	12 370	13 570	11 800
Viet-Nam, Dem. P.R. of	* 4 707	* 5 000	* 5 500
Viet-Nam, Rep. of	4 463	6 324	6 215
Others	4 053	3 892	3 970
Total	246 882	281 110	268 041
AFRICA AND NEAR EAST			
Ivory Coast	327	385	* 410
Madagascar	1 819	1 873	* 1 925
Senegal	107	120	* 100
Egypt	2 182	2 534	* 2 600
Turkey	229	292	203
Others	3 822	4 356	4 404
Total	8 486	9 560	9 642
LATIN AMERICA			
Argentina	222	288	294
Brazil	6 415	6 593	* 7 600
Colombia	710	841	* 940
Ecuador	215	150	190
Guyana	219	185	* 194
Mexico	382	441	* 420
Peru	374	585	477
Uruguay	99	122	128
Venezuela	221	153	128
Others	1 040	1 333	1 378
Total	9 897	10 691	11 749
NORTH AMERICA			
United States	4 211	3 890	3 863
EUROPE			
France	100	80	52
Greece	94	68	* 70
Italy	668	862	730
Portugal	150	162	163
Spain	368	361	346
U.S.S.R.	890	1 429	1 600
Others [2]	179	252	242
Total	2 449	3 214	3 203
OCEANIA			
Australia	206	301	252
Others	12	18	* 18
Total	218	319	270
WORLD TOTAL	272 143	308 784	296 768

* Unofficial estimates.

[1] Since 1969, the statistical base used in estimating rice production has been changed, so that the estimates for 1971 and 1972 are not comparable with previous years. – [2] Includes eastern Europe.

The drop in export supplies in Thailand, the world's largest rice exporter in the past two years, overshadows supply developments elsewhere; only about 780 000 tons are estimated to be available for export in 1973 compared to 2.1 million tons in 1972. Smaller exports are also forecast for the United States, the second largest exporter, and for Italy. In view of the smaller crop and reduced stocks, Burma has also lower export supplies and has, in fact, put a temporary ban on shipments since March 1973. China's export availability may be affected by the fall in the late 1972 harvest, although the actual volume of exports will presumably be influenced by the rice/wheat price relationship in world markets.

In Japan and Pakistan, on the contrary, 1973 exports are likely to exceed those of 1972. Pakistan had a larger crop (+9 percent) and, in addition, appears to have larger carry-over stocks of coarse rice. Although Japan still has substantial old crop surplus, the official policy is to dispose of it mainly for domestic feed uses. However, Japan's exports in the current year are likely to increase as considerable shipments against 1972 contracts will be made in 1973. Australia is expected to have a record crop and its exports should be sustained.

Among importing countries, Bangladesh, Indonesia, the Philippines, Sri Lanka and the Republic of Viet-Nam have increased import requirements, reflecting the smaller crops harvested in 1972 and lower stocks. For the same reason, the Khmer Republic and Nepal, traditional exporters, have also large import requirements. Outside the Far East, increased import demand is likely to originate from west Africa where the 1972 paddy crops have been affected by drought, especially in Senegal. Imports into Malaysia and Singapore, on the contrary, are likely to be smaller as the Malaysian paddy crop was better, while Singapore appears to have higher stocks following a sharp increase in net imports in 1972.

With the likelihood of virtual depletion of stocks by the end of the year, the size of the 1973 paddy crops will determine the outlook for trade and prices in 1974. In a number of rice-producing countries the paddy area can be expected to increase in view of the incentives provided by higher prices and in response to policy measures. But weather conditions, especially in the Far East during the second half of 1973, will be the crucial factor. Another year of bad weather in large rice-producing countries could lead to a serious shortage and even higher prices in 1974. Unless there is a very substantial increase in the 1973 world paddy harvest, prices are not likely to fall much below the current levels.

Medium-term prospects: continuing instability

The present very tight supply situation should ease, at least partially, once the Asian drought is broken

and rice production recovers from its present depressed levels. Higher prices may induce larger plantings and technological improvements in developing countries would tend to increase yields. But progress in high-yielding varieties in southeast Asia is impeded by lack of controlled irrigation and insufficient supplies of inputs such as fertilizers. In view of the expected increase in the area under high-yielding varieties, but of the heavy dependence of paddy crops on weather, the prospects over the medium term are for an increase in production intercepted by periodic shortages.

In concluding its review of the current situation and outlook, the Group noted that recent experience has again highlighted the great volatility that has characterized the world rice market since 1966. From a low of 109 at the beginning of that year, the FAO export price index (1957-59=100) rose to a peak of 158 in March 1968; it then fell to a trough of 81 in April 1971, and again rose to 142 in February 1973. A major factor underlying this instability is the very small proportion of world output that enters international trade. For this reason, even marginal changes in production are reflected in sharp fluctuations in import requirements and export availabilities. These in turn lead to wide oscillations in prices and supplies which are in the interests of neither the exporting nor the importing countries. National stock policies of a number of countries aim, *inter alia*, at maintaining reserves to meet contingencies, but these have not been sufficient to avoid the sharp fluctuations in prices and availabilities of the past eight years.

Analysis of national rice policies

With a view to deepening its analyses of policies affecting world rice trade, the Group reviewed the trade policies of selected countries and their impact on international trade, taking into account production and consumption policies. As requested at the sixteenth session, the secretariat had prepared for examination at the current session up-dated reports of its previous studies on the rice policies of Australia, Japan, Thailand, the United States and the European Economic Community (EEC), as well as a new study of the rice policy of Burma. In view of the current rice shortage the discussion was mainly focused on ways and means of improving the supply situation. The Group noted that policy actions had already been taken by a number of governments to increase output and help meet the exceptionally large requirements this year. As regards further action, it was pointed out that world markets in recent seasons had been characterized by low rice prices, surpluses, and difficulties in finding outlets. The uncertainty of long-term market prospects deterred the investments needed to expand rice output and processing facilities in exporting countries.

The Group was of the view that the present acute shortage, which was largely caused by adverse weather, was most probably a short-term problem. Although the main adjustments in the short run might have to be made in developed countries because of the greater flexibility of their production system, in the long run the emphasis should be on assisting developing countries to strengthen their production base so as to diminish their dependence on imports. The basic need was to secure sufficient supplies of rice at reasonable prices to countries whose crops were affected by natural calamities while at the same time assuring stable markets to exporters at reasonable prices.

Follow-up to guidelines for national and international action

The Group reviewed the action taken by governments to adjust supplies to demand on world markets, and other measures relating to the recommended Guidelines for National and International Action adopted at the fifteenth session. The review indicated that a number of countries had continued during 1972 to take measures which were in agreement with the recommended Guidelines. A number of these measures reflected the tight supply situation that had begun to prevail on the world markets in the second half of 1972. Those countries, particularly the developed ones, which adjust their production from year to year, increased their acreage allotments or rescinded acreage cuts with the aim of raising production to meet requirements. With the rise in world market prices, the export payments/restitutions were withdrawn by the United States and by EEC. There was a considerable increase in multilateral food aid in rice as well as in "triangular" transactions, which promoted the participation of some developing countries in food aid schemes.

The Group welcomed the actions of a number of countries to adjust national policies in accordance with the recommended Guidelines, which had made a valuable contribution toward promoting the flow of trade on an equitable basis. Some delegates felt that it was necessary to consider the question of modifications or additions to the Guidelines in the light of changes in the rice situation. In particular, the concept of "flexibility of production" would need to be amplified, and supplementary guidelines on stocking policies — not covered at present — should be considered, as rice production was not always flexible enough to adjust supplies to the extent required.

As regards stock policies, the need for minimum national stocks to safeguard local consumption was generally accepted, while some delegates stressed the need for an emergency food-grain reserve at global or regional level which could help in meeting acute emergency situations in developing countries.

Noting that the general issue of possible international action to assure adequate basic food stocks, including rice, was to be raised by the Director-General at the 1973 meetings of the FAO Council and Conference, the Group decided to consider at its next session the need for further action in the light of the decisions taken by the FAO Conference and developments in the world rice situation.

RECENT FIBRE CONSUMPTION TRENDS [3]

World fibre consumption continues upward

World consumption of the main apparel fibres rose by some 26 percent between 1966 and 1972, but most of the increase was accounted for by man-made fibres (Table 1). As a result, the share of the world market held by the natural fibres was gradually reduced from 70 to 60 percent, although the decline appears to have been halted in 1972, when both cotton and wool consumption reached new records, while demand for cellulosics remained unchanged. Over the six-year period under consideration, consumption of cellulosics increased by only 3.5 percent, while flax utilization rose by 6 percent, cotton and wool by 7-8 percent, and silk by fully 17 percent; utilization of synthetics, however, expanded by more than 160 percent.

Consumption of all fibres per head of the world population rose steadily by about 100 grams per year, from 5.7 kilograms in 1966 to 6.3 in 1972, consumption of natural and cellulosic fibres tending to decline, while consumption of synthetics more than doubled, from 0.7 kilogram in 1966 to 1.7 in 1972.

Cotton continued as the principal fibre utilized throughout the world, its share of the total fibre market still amounting to 49 percent in 1972: its consumption expanded slowly but steadily, reflecting the shift in processing capacity from developed to developing and centrally planned economy countries where demand was rising rapidly and where the inroads of synthetics were less severe. Wool consumption fluctuated widely from year to year in accordance with mill activity, relative prices of wool and synthetics, and fashion changes in developed countries; nevertheless, it showed an upward trend, and wool's share of the world market remained at 7 percent from 1970 to 1972, due to rising disposable incomes and successful promotion through the Woolmark in all the principal consuming countries. Flax utilization showed little change, increases in the U.S.S.R. and eastern Europe offsetting slight declines elsewhere, while silk consumption expanded, reflecting growing demand in Japan, China and the U.S.S.R.

Utilization of cellulosics showed little change after 1968, when growing competition from fully synthetic fibres led to cutbacks in production in western Europe and North America. Synthetic fibre utilization, on the other hand, expanded rapidly with shifts from woven to knitted garments, in the manufacture of which synthetic filament yarns have both technical and cost advantages, and with the more widespread practice of blending synthetics and natural fibres in fabrics for men's wear and in household textiles such as sheets and furnishing materials. By 1972, synthetics therefore supplied more than a quarter of the world's requirements of apparel fibres, while the share of cellulosics had dropped below 15 percent.

The substantial increase in cotton and wool consumption between 1971 and 1972 was due chiefly to an upswing in the textile cycle, which coincided with a rise in man-made fibre prices and certain fashion changes favouring natural fibres. For the first time since the 1950s, natural fibres appear to have retained their share of the world market, but in view of current price and production trends, this situation may prove only temporary. World prices of wool and cotton have recently risen to levels at which both fibres have become uncompetitive, and farmers in some areas, notably Latin America, are reported to be switching to more profitable food commodities. At the same time, prices of noncellulosic fibres have advanced only moderately, and synthetic fibre production capacity increased by 14 percent in 1972. Further expansion may well reach some 12 percent in 1973, and up to 10 percent annually in succeeding years, so that, unless there is an early return of cotton and wool prices to more competitive levels, natural fibres may again be faced with irreversible market losses.

Growth faster in high-income countries

During the three years covered by the present study, overall fibre consumption per caput grew by some 8 percent in developed and centrally planned economy countries, but by only 4 percent in develop-

[3] This note is an extract from *Per caput fibre consumption, 1969 to 1971* (document ESCR:FC 73/1), which contains detailed statistics of fibre consumption separately for 145 countries, and continues the series already published by FAO for the years 1964 to 1970 (documents ESCR:FC 70/1, ESCR:FC 71/1, and ESCR:FC 72/1). The volume of each fibre available for domestic consumption in every one of the 145 countries covered by the series is calculated by adjusting data of raw fibre utilization in the textile industry for the balance of foreign trade in processed products made from it (converted to raw fibre equivalents), and the resulting figure is then divided by the mid-year population in order to achieve a degree of international comparability. The relevant country statistics, together with a detailed description of the methodology, sources and conversion factors used, and of the principal problems encountered, will be found in document ESCR:FC 73/1, which is available on request from the Distribution and Sales Section, Publications Division, FAO.

TABLE 1. – WORLD CONSUMPTION OF THE PRINCIPAL FIBRES, 1961-65 AVERAGE AND 1966 to 1972

	1961/65 average	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971 [1]	1972 [2]
	Thousand metric tons							
TOTAL CONSUMPTION								
Cotton	10 303	11 225	11 333	11 432	11 554	11 684	11 808	12 094
Wool	1 545	1 622	1 555	1 655	1 699	1 672	1 644	1 735
Flax	677	726	747	653	783	754	757	765
Silk	33	35	34	36	39	39	41	41
Artificial (cellulosic) fibres	3 049	3 360	3 335	3 554	3 485	3 456	3 471	3 475
Synthetic (noncellulosic) fibres	1 394	2 470	2 860	3 784	4 380	4 930	5 854	6 445
Total, all fibres	17 001	19 438	19 864	21 114	21 940	22 535	23 575	24 555
	Million							
POPULATION	3 230	3 432	3 502	3 573	3 647	3 722	3 798	3 875
	Kilograms							
CONSUMPTION PER CAPUT								
Cotton	3.2	3.3	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.1	3.1	3.1
Wool	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4
Flax	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Silk	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Artificial (cellulosic) fibres	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9
Synthetic (noncellulosic) fibres	0.4	0.7	0.8	1.0	1.2	1.3	1.6	1.7
Total, all fibres	5.3	5.7	5.7	5.9	6.0	6.0	5.2	6.3
	Percent							
of which								
Natural fibres	74	70	69	65	64	63	60	60
Man-made fibres	26	30	31	35	36	37	40	40

[1] Preliminary. – [2] Estimated.

ing countries (Table 2). The fastest increase — almost 20 percent — took place in western European countries outside the enlarged European Economic Community (EEC), reflecting rising consumer incomes and growing urbanization. The same factors, together with the higher priority now accorded to consumer goods, also appear to have determined the substantial rise which occurred in the U.S.S.R. and eastern Europe, while the increase in Oceania can be ascribed to extensive new building, partly connected with the rapid absorption of recent immigrants into Australia. The relatively slow rates of growth in EEC, Japan and North America were due, in all probability, to the trends toward lighter clothing and textiles and toward more sophisticated techniques of finishing and merchandizing, which become apparent at high levels of economic development.

Per caput consumption trends also varied considerably as between different developing countries. Thus, increases ranging from 20 to 25 percent were achieved in western and central Africa and in developing Oceania, with rising agricultural incomes and changing social structures. In the case of Nigeria and certain central African countries, greater political stability and expanding industrial activity, including cotton spinning, weaving and knitting, were probably additional factors. In South America, the rise in consumption approached 10 percent, chiefly as a result of massive investment in synthetic fibre capacity, with only small advances in cotton processing. Growth was also significant in Central America, the Caribbean and the Near East in Africa, where it reflected increases in farm incomes as well as expansion in domestic textile industries, based largely on man-made fibres in Central American countries, but mainly on cotton in Egypt and the Sudan.

In contrast to these developments, downward movements in per caput consumption appeared in the Near East in Asia, in eastern Africa and, after a substantial rise in 1969, in northwestern Africa. The steepest decline occurred in eastern Africa, due to depressed agricultural incomes, drastic restrictions on imports of textiles and, in some countries, political instability. Similar considerations apply in the case of the Near East in Asia, but consumption in this subregion receded only slightly from the relatively high levels attained in 1968-69, while a sizable fall took place in northwestern Africa. Some contraction also occurred in south Asia following shortfalls in India's cotton crop, and a rise in textile exports from Pakistan at the expense of domestic consumption. This decline offset the small increases achieved in east and southeast Asia as well as in Asian centrally planned economy countries, with further

Table 2. – Per caput consumption of cotton, wool, flax, silk and man-made fibres, 1964-66, 1967-69 and 1968 to 1971

	1964-66 average	1967-69 average	1968	1969	1970	1971
	Kilograms					
Developed countries	13.7	14.8	15.0	15.6	15.5	16.2
North America	19.0	21.0	21.5	21.6	20.6	22.6
Western Europe	11.3	11.7	11.7	12.7	12.7	12.9
European Economic Community	12.5	12.8	12.9	14.0	13.7	13.9
Other western Europe	8.5	9.0	8.9	9.8	10.2	10.5
Oceania	15.6	15.3	16.0	17.1	18.1	18.1
Israel	9.6	9.7	10.8	11.2	10.4	11.3
Japan	11.1	13.4	13.3	13.7	15.4	14.6
South Africa	7.5	7.7	7.4	8.1	7.6	7.9
Centrally planned economy countries	4.6	5.0	4.9	5.1	5.2	5.3
U.S.S.R. and eastern Europe	11.3	12.5	12.3	12.9	13.2	13.8
Centrally planned countries in Asia	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.1
Developing countries	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.8
Africa	1.6	1.6	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.9
Northwestern Africa	2.5	3.0	3.0	3.7	3.6	3.4
Western Africa	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.8	1.8
Central Africa	1.4	1.6	1.5	1.7	1.8	1.9
Eastern Africa	1.4	1.6	1.8	1.6	1.5	1.5
Latin America	4.3	4.2	4.3	4.2	4.3	4.5
Central America	4.0	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.4
Caribbean	3.7	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.7
South America	4.4	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.4	4.7
Near East	4.3	4.7	4.9	4.7	4.8	4.8
Near East in Africa	3.7	4.0	4.2	3.7	3.9	4.4
Near East in Asia	4.5	5.0	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.1
Asia and Far East	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.2
South Asia	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.3
East and southeast Asia	1.6	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.1
Oceania	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.7	1.7	1.8
World	5.6	5.9	5.9	6.1	6.1	6.2

expansion in cotton cultivation and textile manufacture.

Textile industries shifting to developing countries

The slow shift in the location of the world's textile industries from developed to developing countries accelerated between 1967-69 and 1970-71, thanks partly to investment in cotton mills and man-made fibre plants in developing countries by American, western European and Japanese firms, and by the industrial departments of several centrally planned countries, and partly to better access to markets in high-income countries for textiles and clothing made in developing regions (Table 3). In 1967-69 the developed countries still processed 51 percent of the world's fibre supplies, but their share fell below 49 percent in 1970-71, while that of the developing countries rose from 19 to 21 percent, the share of the centrally planned economy countries remaining virtually unchanged at around 30 percent.

Significant increases in mill consumption were, however, confined to a small number of the 120-odd developing countries covered by the present study. Thus, in 1971, 88 percent of the total volume of fibres processed in these countries was utilized in the mills of only 20 countries. Three countries alone — India, Pakistan and Brazil — accounted for 45 percent of total fibre utilization in developing regions, and another seven — the Republic of Korea, Hong Kong, Mexico, Argentina, Turkey, Egypt and Iran — accounted for a further 32 percent.

In the case of cotton textiles, for which developing countries possess certain cost advantages, the shift away from the developed countries was even more rapid than for textiles as a whole. The proportion of the world's cotton which these countries processed dropped from 37 percent in 1967-69 to 34 percent in 1970-71, while the proportions utilized in developing and centrally planned economy countries rose from 28 to 30 percent, and from 35 to 36 percent, respectively. In most of the developed countries, mill consumption of cotton also declined in absolute terms, the fall being most pronounced in the United States, where shortage of high-quality domestic fibre and severe competition from imported cotton goods led manufacturers to accelerate the rate of substitution

TABLE 3. – MILL CONSUMPTION OF THE PRINCIPAL FIBRES BY REGIONS, 1964-66, 1967-69 AND 1970-71

	Developed countries					Centrally planned economy countries			Developing countries					
	North America	Western Europe	Japan	Others	Total	U.S.S.R. and eastern Europe	Asia	Total	Africa	Latin America	Near East	Asia and Far East	Oceania	Total
	Thousand metric tons													
1964-66														
Cotton	2 110.6	1 589.6	707.5	91.4	4 499.1	2 072.6	1 434.2	3 506.8	75.6	699.2	396.0	1 740.8	—	2 911.6
Wool	171.5	604.1	151.7	54.6	981.9	357.7	43.8	401.5	10.5	89.6	58.6	26.9	—	185.6
Flax	3.6	155.5	7.5	3.1	169.7	507.1	3.8	510.9	—	4.7	7.7	1.0	—	13.4
Cellulosic fibres	754.9	930.2	387.9	56.5	2 129.5	800.0	97.5	897.5	26.3	128.4	80.8	134.7	—	370.2
Synthetic fibres	801.3	597.6	422.8	33.8	1 855.5	151.8	17.2	169.0	2.4	60.2	11.5	33.2	—	107.3
Total	3 841.9	3 877.0	1 677.4	239.4	9 635.7	3 889.2	1 596.5	5 485.7	114.8	982.1	554.6	1 936.6	—	3 588.1
1967-69														
Cotton	1 971.7	1 469.6	735.0	100.3	4 276.6	2 253.6	1 702.9	3 956.5	115.3	728.6	473.9	1 878.0	—	3 195.8
Wool	146.5	591.5	169.3	57.5	964.8	404.1	45.0	449.1	22.0	84.7	76.5	38.9	—	222.1
Flax	2.0	142.0	6.3	4.0	154.3	534.8	3.4	538.2	—	7.1	10.0	1.0	—	18.1
Cellulosic fibres	776.4	859.4	395.7	58.5	2 090.0	926.5	102.8	1 029.3	45.8	132.5	86.7	169.8	—	434.8
Synthetic fibres	1 433.9	1 044.4	556.7	59.5	3 094.5	282.1	46.7	328.8	11.9	117.2	37.2	101.0	—	267.3
Total	4 330.5	4 106.9	1 863.0	279.8	10 580.2	4 401.1	1 900.8	6 301.9	195.0	1 070.1	684.3	2 188.7	—	4 138.1
1970-71														
Cotton	1 814.2	1 429.9	715.7	98.9	4 058.7	2 391.7	1 784.5	4 176.2	154.5	773.2	519.8	2 063.4	—	3 510.9
Wool	99.5	588.1	176.0	63.6	927.2	442.2	50.0	492.2	19.9	92.6	79.4	46.4	—	238.3
Flax	1.2	131.9	4.6	3.4	141.1	540.9	54.5	595.4	—	6.9	10.9	1.2	—	19.0
Cellulosic fibres	730.2	853.3	348.2	59.1	1 990.8	996.3	111.7	1 108.0	46.1	139.6	95.6	190.0	—	471.3
Synthetic fibres	1 858.8	1 496.5	845.7	95.5	4 296.5	434.0	130.6	564.6	20.3	212.9	63.0	216.9	—	513.1
Total	4 503.9	4 499.7	2 090.2	320.5	11 414.3	4 805.1	2 131.3	6 936.4	240.8	1 225.2	768.7	2 517.9	—	4 752.6

of man-made fibres for cotton and to use polynosic rayon in blends with polyester. In the centrally planned countries, on the other hand, mill consumption continued to rise with growing supplies of raw cotton from both the U.S.S.R. and China, and substantial increases took place in developing countries. Asia and the Far East achieved the most significant gains, the largely export-oriented industries of India, Pakistan, the Republic of Korea and Hong Kong raising their consumption by almost 150 000 tons. Sizable increases also occurred in Egypt and Turkey, but expansion in the principal Latin American manufacturing countries was relatively modest, due to rapid shifts from cotton to synthetic fibres.

Switch to synthetics continues

By 1970-71, the volume of synthetic fibres utilized in the mills of developed countries exceeded the volume of cotton and was more than twice as large as the volume of cellulosics. Slightly more synthetics than cellulosics were also utilized in the developing countries, but their total volume was still only one seventh of the volume of cotton processed. Only centrally planned countries continued to use much larger quantities of cellulosics than synthetics. The developed countries nevertheless accounted for a smaller proportion of world utilization than in 1967-69, their share falling from 84 to 80 percent, while the share of the centrally planned countries rose slightly from 9 to 10 percent, and that of the developing countries from 7 to 10 percent. In absolute terms, mill consumption grew most rapidly in North America, western Europe and Japan, while only small increases were achieved in centrally planned countries. Developing regions raised their overall utilization of synthetics by almost 250 000 tons, a figure closely approaching the increment in their cotton utilization. Substantial increases took place in Asia and the Far East, notably in the Republic of Korea, Hong Kong and India, as well as in Latin America, particularly in Mexico and Brazil.

Further expansion in the utilization of synthetic fibres in developing regions is anticipated when recently installed production capacity comes into operation. Between 1971 and 1973, capacity is estimated to have expanded by some 35-40 percent in Asia and the Far East, by about 50 percent in the Near East, and by fully 65 percent in Latin America. Therefore, although cotton is likely to remain the most important fibre processed in developing regions, it can expect to lose ground to synthetics even in those areas where textile industries are currently based chiefly on domestic supplies of raw cotton.

Developed countries also continued to process smaller quantities of cellulosics, wool and flax, while mill consumption of these fibres continued upward in centrally planned and developing countries. In the case of cellulosics, significant reductions occurred only in the United States and Japan following shifts to synthetic fibre production; declines in other developed countries were relatively unimportant. Moderate increases took place in the U.S.S.R. and eastern Europe and in Asia and the Far East, but growth in other regions was slight. Mill consumption of wool was drastically reduced in the United States, where the wool tariff raised wool prices in relation to those of competing synthetics, and where imports of wool textiles from Japan and Europe rose rapidly; little change took place in western Europe, and utilization expanded in Japan and in Oceania. Substantial increases also occurred in all the centrally planned countries and in developing countries exporting wool manufactures, notably those in Asia and the Far East, and those of South America. Utilization of flax fell in all the developed countries, and rose only moderately in the U.S.S.R. and eastern Europe, but increased significantly in China.

More clothing and textiles enter international trade

The volume of world trade in raw fibres grew only moderately between 1967-69 and 1970-71, expansion being virtually confined to man-made fibres, especially the synthetics, but trade in textiles and clothing rose considerably, cotton and wool goods sharing in the increase (Table 4). Expanding demand for imports of raw cotton in all the centrally planned economy countries, in India, and in other Asian countries with growing textile industries, more than offset contractions in western Europe and Oceania; it was met by rising exports from the Near East, the United States, and Africa. In the case of raw wool, falling demand in western Europe and, above all, North America balanced slight increases in Japan, the centrally planned countries, and the Far East; this was reflected in lower exports from Latin America, though there was a fractional increase in shipments from Oceania. Trade in flax expanded somewhat with higher imports into western Europe from Egypt and the centrally planned countries. Finally, exports of man-made fibres from western Europe and Japan rose substantially in response to rapidly increasing demand in North America, Oceania, and almost all the centrally planned and developing countries.

International trade in cotton manufactures continued to expand with the shift in processing capacity to developing countries. Net imports into western Europe rose steeply, and small increases also took place in the net imports of North America, Oceania and South Africa. Centrally planned economy countries imported more cotton yarn from those developing countries where spinning capacity had been installed with their assistance, so that their net exports

TABLE 4. – BALANCE OF TRADE IN RAW FIBRES AND MANUFACTURES (EXPRESSED IN RAW FIBRE EQUIVALENT), 1964-66, 1967-69, AND 1970-71

	Developed countries					Centrally planned economy countries			Developing countries					
	North America	Western Europe	Japan	Others	Total	U.S.S.R. and eastern Europe	Asia	Total	Africa	Latin America	Near East	Asia and Far East	Oceania	Total
	Thousand metric tons													
1964-66														
Raw cotton	—837.9	+1 451.3	+699.4	+55.9	+1 368.7	+253.2	+189.9	+443.1	—266.0	—910.6	—868.3	+233.7	—	—1 811.2
Cotton manufactures	+154.2	+93.6	—242.4	+97.2	+102.6	—109.5	—107.7	—217.2	+216.8	+45.5	+16.3	—98.4	- 3.6	+183.8
Raw wool	+121.5	+ 441.3	+153.6	—656.1	+60.3	+83.8	—7.5	+76.3	—2.5	—108.3	—8.2	—10.4	—	—129.4
Wool manufactures	+71.3	—26.7	—38.8	—5.5	— 0.3	—9.4	+1.5	—7.9	+9.4	—15.3	+7.3	—1.4	- 0.1	—2.9
Flax fibre and tow	+2.9	+3.2	+9.3	+2.6	+18.0	—20.0	—5.9	—25.9	—	+1.1	—4.7	—1.8	—	—5.4
Flax manufactures	+35.5	—27.6	—1.7	+3.7	+9.9	—12.8	—0.1	—12.9	+0.6	+1.7	+1.3	+0.9	—	+4.5
Man-made fibres: continuous	—32.4	—91.8	—42.9	+21.2	—145.9	+26.6	+27.7	+54.3	+8.9	+13.7	+27.8	+35.6	—	+86.0
discontinuous	+47.0	—230.4	—131.1	+47.4	—267.1	+136.4	+43.1	+179.5	+19.8	+19.4	+48.9	+44.9	—	+133.0
Man-made fibre manufactures	—11.0	—40.0	—226.7	+59.1	—218.6	—16.6	—13.5	—30.1	+56.6	+25.0	+46.3	+53.8	+1.4	+183.1
1967-69														
Raw cotton	—667.0	+1 334.2	+744.6	+31.0	+1 442.8	+162.6	+182.2	+344.8	—293.3	—877.6	—864.8	+281.3	—	—1 754.4
Cotton manufactures	+211.2	+107.2	—167.2	+97.4	+248.6	—98.7	—180.9	—279.6	+210.8	+31.3	+9.0	—201.5	+4.4	+54.0
Raw wool	+99.1	+441.1	+178.1	—681.3	+37.0	+103.1	—9.4	+93.7	+0.6	—116.5	+1.5	—1.8	—	—116.2
Wool manufactures	+71.6	—32.1	—33.2	—6.2	+0.1	+5.9	—4.5	+1.4	+9.8	—17.4	+1.8	+1.8	+0.2	—3.8
Flax fibre and tow	+1.9	+17.2	+15.0	+3.6	+37.7	—31.3	—9.6	—40.9	—	+3.6	—4.5	+0.6	—	—0.3
Flax manufactures	+33.2	—24.0	—2.5	+3.7	+10.4	—19.6	—0.1	—19.7	+1.6	+1.9	+0.8	+0.6	—	+4.9
Man-made fibres: continuous	—2.8	—122.3	—79.9	+20.0	—185.0	+52.4	+32.5	+84.9	+16.8	+15.5	+37.9	+52.4	—	+122.6
discontinuous	+39.4	—279.6	—157.2	+59.1	—338.3	+139.8	+41.4	+181.2	+40.9	+27.5	+62.3	+75.6	—	+206.3
Man-made fibre manufactures	+62.9	—51.8	—327.2	+56.1	—260.0	—14.6	—6.8	—21.4	+55.4	+34.5	+56.1	+57.8	+1.1	+204.9
1970-71 [1]														
Raw cotton	—723.8	+1 205.9	+761.5	+10.9	+1 254.5	+337.4	+229.4	+566.8	—341.7	—791.2	—1 074.0	+320.3	—	—1 886.6
Cotton manufactures	+219.6	+191.1	—96.5	+106.4	+420.6	—66.5	—170.7	—237.2	+220.7	+14.2	—7.7	—313.5	+5.8	—80.5
Raw wool	+67.4	+434.9	+186.4	—697.1	—8.4	+123.9	—2.3	+121.6	+1.3	—99.8	+1.1	+8.0	—	—89.4
Wool manufactures	+60.5	—18.3	—27.8	—4.6	+9.8	+15.2	—9.1	+6.1	+11.9	—14.9	+0.3	+1.9	+0.2	—5.1
Flax fibre and tow	+0.1	+39.5	+14.3	+3.0	+56.9	—33.7	—10.0	—43.7	—	+3.4	—8.7	+3.9	—	—1.4
Flax manufactures	+34.1	—19.3	—1.6	+4.7	+17.9	—23.6	+0.9	—22.7	+2.6	+1.8	+0.7	+0.8	—	+5.9
Man-made fibres: continuous	+53.7	—190.5	—139.0	+28.9	—246.9	+69.0	+24.1	+93.1	+23.5	+23.0	+40.9	+79.1	—	+166.5
discontinuous	+5.2	—268.0	—247.1	+69.5	—440.4	+170.1	+73.6	+243.7	+43.0	+39.9	+77.1	+113.3	—	+273.3
Man-made fibre manufactures	+159.8	—77.8	—434.6	+62.8	—289.8	—10.1	—94.6	—104.7	+66.9	+39.9	+62.0	+66.2	+0.9	+235.9

[1] Partly estimated.

of textiles diminished. Exports from Japan also shrank with import restrictions in the United States and greater self-sufficiency in developing countries, but exports from the latter increased substantially, thanks partly to the continued operation of the GATT long-term arrangement for cotton textiles, which gave them expanding outlets in developed countries. Developing regions taken together have now become net exporters of cotton manufactures as well as of raw cotton, and they currently ship almost one third of their exportable supplies in processed form.

Trade in wool manufactures appears to have contracted slightly with lower levels of economic activity in the principal consuming countries, net exports from western Europe, Japan, and the wool-producing countries of the southern hemisphere declining in response to shrinking demand in North America, due partly to import restrictions; more wool textiles were, however, imported into the U.S.S.R. and eastern Europe and into developing countries, while more were exported from Asian centrally planned countries. The volume of trade in flax manufactures showed little change, a slight rise in exports from the U.S.S.R. and eastern Europe balancing small increases in the imports of Asian centrally planned countries and of most developed and developing countries.

As in previous periods, international trade in man-made fibre products again grew much more rapidly than trade in manufactures made from any of the natural fibres. In 1970-71, its volume was some 45-50 percent greater than in 1967-69, synthetic fibre goods accounting for the bulk of the increase. The developed countries continued to dominate both the export and the import markets, but there was an expanding flow of synthetic clothing and textiles from developing and centrally planned countries in Asia and the Far East to the United States and Japan. The export balance of developed countries grew only moderately, since a rapid rise in exports from Japan was partly offset by substantially higher imports into the United States. By contrast, net exports from Asian centrally planned countries increased about fifteen-fold with expanding processing capacity and the development of new markets in the Far East and North America. Developing countries achieved considerable rates of growth in exports of man-made fibre products, but since they also imported more, their import balance increased by about 15 percent.

The GATT long-term arrangement for cotton textiles, which has been in operation since 1962, expires at the end of September 1973. Negotiations are currently in progress for its renewal, and some members of the GATT Working Party on Textiles advocate its extension to man-made fibre manufactures. The future growth of international trade in clothing and textiles, and further changes in its pattern, will thus depend to a large extent on the terms of the new arrangement, and on the import policies of high-income countries, notably the enlarged EEC, Japan and the United States.

Statistical Tables

SYMBOLS:
... Data not available
* Unofficial figures
— None, in negligible quantity, or entry not applicable
( ) Data excluded from totals
F FAO estimate

N.B. In the production tables, the totals include also data for producing countries not listed in the tables.

PRODUCTION - PRODUCCION

Table 1. - Area and production: New and revised data received during May 1973

Tableau 1. - Superficie et production: Données nouvelles et révisées reçues en mai 1973

Commodity and country — Produit et pays	Year — Année	Area — Superficie	Production
		1 000 ha	*1 000 m.t.*
WHEAT			
Finland	1972	—	463
Spain	1973	3 214	—
Sweden	1972	—	1 150
Switzerland	1972	97	400
U.S.S.R.	1972	58 500	85 800
Canada	1973	9 821	—
Argentina	1972	5 025	—
Japan	1972	—	264
Tunisia	1972	—	914
Australia	1972	—	6 613
RYE			
Sweden	1972	—	363
Switzerland	1972	13	55
U.S.S.R.	1972	8 100	9 600
Canada	1973	241	—
Argentina	1972	747	690
BARLEY			
Finland	1972	—	1 140
Denmark	1972	1 410	5 590
Sweden	1972	—	1 883
U.S.S.R.	1972	27 300	36 800
Canada	1973	5 156	—
Ecuador	1971	120	69
Tunisia	1972	—	236
Australia	1972	—	1 660
OATS			
Finland	1972	—	1 245
Sweden	1972	—	1 629
U.S.S.R.	1972	11 400	14 000
Argentina	1972	399	566
Australia	1972	—	562
MAIZE			
Switzerland	1972	—	100
U.S.S.R.	1972	4 000	9 800
Canada	1973	563	—
Argentina	1973	3 755	9 800
Ecuador	1970	292	270
	1971	352	261
Indonesia	1972	2 252	2 269
Egypt	1972	—	2 417
Australia	1973	—	216
SORGHUM			
Egypt	1972	—	831
Australia	1973	—	1 031
BEET SUGAR			
Austria	1972	—	366
Finland	1972	—	91
Greece	1972	—	116
Sweden	1972	—	292
CANE SUGAR			
Panama	1972	—	80
Australia	1972	—	2 818

Commodity and country — Produit et pays	Year — Année	Area — Superficie	Production
		1 000 ha	*1 000 m.t.*
POTATOES			
Bulgaria	1972	—	382
Finland	1972	—	716
German Dem. Rep.	1972	*657	*11 500
Greece	1972	—	683
Sweden	1972	—	1 137
United Kingdom	1972	—	6 441
U.S.S.R.	1972	8 000	—
Venezuela	1972	—	118
Korea, Rep. of	1972	—	459
Japan	1972	—	3 537
Tunisia	1972	—	105
ONIONS			
Mexico	1971	21	194
TOMATOES			
Bulgaria	1972	—	816
Mexico	1971	52	855
Tunisia	1972	—	180
GRAPES (total)			
Bulgaria	1972	—	933
Italy	1972	—	9 369
Switzerland	1972	—	129
GRAPES (for wine)			
Italy	1972	—	8 436
WINE			
Italy	1972	—	5 919
U.S.S.R.	1972	—	2 940
CITRUS FRUIT			
Spain			
Oranges and tangerines	1972	—	2 893
Lemons	1972	—	177
SOYBEANS			
Canada	1973	178	—
Indonesia	1972	685	515
GROUNDNUTS			
Argentina	1973	343	460
Indonesia	1972	356	455
Australia	1973	—	47
LINSEED			
Canada	1973	672	—
Argentina	1972	441	330
RAPESEED			
Sweden	1972	—	325
Canada	1973	1 303	—
SUNFLOWERSEED			
Argentina	1973	1 437	940

NOTE: Data for 1973 represent preliminary estimates or forecasts and are subject to revision. Area figures generally refer to harvested area. A dash (—) denotes no revision or entry not applicable.

NOTE: Les données relatives à 1973 représentent des estimations préliminaires ou des prévisions et sont donc sujettes à révision. Les chiffres des superficies se rapportent généralement aux superficies récoltées. Un tiret (—) indique qu'il n'y a pas de chiffre révisé ou que le renseignement n'a pas lieu de figurer.

Table 2. - Coffee: Production, 1948-52, 1967, 1968, 1969, 1970, 1971, and 1972 [1]

Tableau 2. - Café: Production, 1948-52, 1967, 1968, 1969, 1970, 1971 et 1972 [1]

Country — Pays	Production						
	1948-52	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972[1]
	1 000 metric tons						
N. and CENT AMERICA							
Costa Rica	23.2	81.9	74.4	91.2	97.2	100.0 F	100.0 F
Cuba	31.2	34.3	*30.0	*30.0	*28.5	*28.5	*28.5
Dominican Republic	27.5	42.4	44.5	43.5	*42.0	*42.9	*41.0
El Salvador	74.5	142.2	115.5	144.0	129.0	158.9	*150.0
Guadeloupe	0.4	*0.3	*0.3	*0.1	*0.3	*0.3	*0.2
Guatemala	57.6	111.0	105.0	136.9	114.2	133.3	133.4
Haiti	35.3	24.8	27.8	24.8	27.8	24.8	25.0 F
Honduras	13.1	28.5	37.9	39.9	*34.2	*39.0	*36.0
Mexico	63.3	162.9	175.1	172.9	183.9	186.0	*222.0
Nicaragua	19.5	*33.0	*32.4	*33.9	*39.0	*42.0	*34.5
Panama	2.9	5.2	4.6	5.5	5.1	*5.6	5.6
Puerto Rico	9.9	14.7	11.8	9.1	15.4	10.0	*12.0
United States	3.1	2.1	2.2	1.6	1.6	1.2	1.2
Total	*365*	*689*	*667*	*737*	*724*	*777*	*794*
SOUTH AMERICA							
Brazil [2]	1 076.6	1 507.5	1 057.7	1 283.5	754.8	1 795.4	1 500.0 F
Colombia	351.6	477.0	480.0	480.0	570.3	660.6	680.4
Ecuador	21.1	67.0	52.9	*39.6	*78.0	*66.0	*54.0
Peru	5.9	52.8	64.7	68.4	65.4	70.6	72.0
Surinam	0.4	*0.4	*0.4	*0.4	*0.2	*0.2	*0.2
Venezuela	44.0	61.8	59.2	60.7	60.6	58.4	*66.0
Total	*1 502*	*2 178*	*1 729*	*1 946*	*1 545*	*2 665*	*2 386*
ASIA							
India	20.0	78.5	57.3	73.5	63.6	109.8	68.1
Indonesia	39.1	152.8	150.4	167.5	177.8	188.1	210.0 F
Philippines	3.9	44.3	43.9	44.2	49.0	49.5	51.6
Viet-Nam, Rep. of	1.6	3.3	3.0	3.6	3.9	4.4	4.4
Yemen Arab Republic	*4.5	*3.6	*4.2	*3.6	*3.6	*3.6	*3.6
Total	*74*	*302*	*273*	*306*	*313*	*370*	*352*
AFRICA							
Angola	49.9	235.2	198.0	215.0	204.0	228.0	215.0 F
Burundi	7.0	17.9	16.5	14.6	22.5	24.0	*20.0
Cameroon	9.2	79.6	81.7	79.1	81.0	*88.5	90.0 F
Central African Republic	4.0	8.5	9.0	11.0	*9.6	*10.5	*12.0
Congo	...	1.9	1.8	1.8	*2.0	*1.9	1.9 F
Dahomey	0.2	*0.9	*1.1	2.1	1.3	2.5	2.0 F
Equatorial Guinea	5.6	*8.7	*7.5	*7.2	*7.2	*6.9	*6.9
Ethiopia	*26.8	160.0	165.0	170.0	*205.0	*215.0	216.0 F
Gabon	...	*0.9	*1.2	*1.2	*0.9	*0.6	*0.9
Ghana	0.5	4.0	*5.0	*5.7	*4.5	*4.8	*4.2
Guinea	3.8	*10.2	*10.8	*12.0	*9.0	*6.0	*7.5
Ivory Coast	50.2	287.8	210.1	279.6	*240.0	268.0	*270.0
Kenya	10.8	48.0	39.6	53.7	58.3	59.5	*61.2
Madagascar	32.7	73.1	70.8	63.9	66.6	57.7	*60.0
Rwanda	4.6 F	*11.4	12.2	14.2	*15.7	*15.0	*13.5
Tanzania	14.1	49.6	51.1	50.8	64.2	64.0 F	52.1
Togo	2.3	*10.5	*16.8	*13.2	*12.0	*12.0	*12.0
Uganda	34.7	166.4	133.0	247.2	222.1	195.0	200.0 F
Zaire	20.5	*60.0	*60.0	*66.0	*81.0	*78.0	*81.0
Total	*278*	*1 246*	*1 104*	*1 321*	*1 325*	*1 352*	*1 344*
WORLD TOTAL	**2 222**	**4 432**	**3 795**	**4 334**	**3 936**	**5 195**	**4 908**
REGIONAL TOTALS							
North America	**3**	**2**	**2**	**2**	**2**	**1**	**1**
Latin America	**1 864**	**2 865**	**2 394**	**2 681**	**2 267**	**3 440**	**3 179**
Near East	**5**	**4**	**4**	**4**	**4**	**4**	**4**
Far East	**69**	**298**	**268**	**302**	**309**	**367**	**349**
Africa	**278**	**1 246**	**1 104**	**1 321**	**1 325**	**1 352**	**1 344**
Oceania	**2**	**16**	**23**	**24**	**29**	**31**	**32**

[1] 1972, preliminary figures. — [2] Official data for calendar years: these data are included in the totals. Beginning 1959, the data officially reported in terms of dry cherries have been converted into clean coffee at 50 percent. Data published by the Brazilian Coffee Institute for coffee year July/June are as follows (in thousand metric tons): 1948-52, 973.6; 1967, 1 402.4; 1968, 1 010.5; 1969, 1 099.0; 1970, 512.9; 1971, 1 572.5; 1972, 1 391.0.

[1] 1972, chiffres préliminaires. — [2] Données officielles pour les années civiles; ces chiffres sont compris dans les totaux. Depuis 1959, les données officiellement exprimées en café séché en cerises ont été converties en équivalent de café nettoyé à 50 pour cent. Les données publiées par l'Institut brésilien du café pour la campagne caféière juillet/juin sont les suivantes (en milliers de tonnes); 1948-52, 973,6; 1967, 1 402,4; 1968, 1 010,5; 1969, 1 099,0; 1970, 512,9; 1971, 1 572,5; 1972, 1 391,0.

Table 3. - Tea: Area and production, 1948-52, 1970, 1971, and 1972 [1]

Tableau 3. - Thé: Superficie et production, 1948-52, 1970, 1971 et 1972 [1]

Country — Pays	Area - Superficie				Production			
	1948-52	1970	1971	1972 [1]	1948-52	1970	1971	1972 [1]
	1 000 hectares				*1 000 metric tons*			
U.S.S.R. [2]	[3]54	74	76 F	78 F	[3]20.8	66.8	68.6	71.3
SOUTH AMERICA								
Argentina	1	30	32	33	0.2	*17.0	*20.9	*19.9
Brazil	3	4	5 F	5 F	0.7	5.8	*5.9	*6.0
Peru	1	3	3	3 F	0.4	1.8	2.4	2.5 F
Total	*5*	*37*	*40*	*41*	*1*	*25*	*29*	*28*
ASIA								
Bangladesh [2]	30	45	45 F	45 F	22.4	31.3	12.4	23.5
China	122 F	229 F	229 F	230 F	70.5	199.6 F	200.0 F	201.0 F
India [2]	315	355	*357	370 F	273.1	421.8	*431.6	*451.9
Indonesia [4]	139	114	117	115 F	39.2	64.6	72.4	*71.8
Iran	10	27 F	28 F	27 F	5.1	20.4	*21.0	*20.0
Japan [2]	27	52	54	56	40.3	91.2	92.9	*94.0
Malaysia								
West Malaysia	4	3	3	4 F	1.5	3.4	3.3	*4.0
Sri Lanka [2]	228	*242	*242	238 F	140.3	212.2	*217.8	*213.5
Turkey	3	*26	*28	33 F	0.3	33.6	33.6	*39.6
Viet-Nam, Rep. of [2]	[5]4	8	8	8	[5]4.1	5.5	5.8	5.8
Total	*885*	*1 114*	*1 124*	*1 139*	*598*	*1 087*	*1 094*	*1 128*
AFRICA								
Cameroon	—	*1	*1	1 F	—	*1.2	*1.2	*1.3
Kenya [2]	8	*40	*44	50 F	6.0	41.1	36.3	53.3
Malawi	8	15	*16	17 F	6.6	18.7	18.6	*20.7
Mauritius	1	3	3	4 F	0.3	3.3	4.1	*4.3
Mozambique	7	15 F	14 F	15 F	2.6	17.0	*16.5	*19.8
Rhodesia	1	3 F	3 F	3 F	0.3	*2.3	2.3 F	2.3 F
Rwanda	—	2 F	3 F	3 F	—	1.2	*1.7	*2.0
Tanzania [2]	4	10 F	11 F	13 F	0.9	8.3	*10.5	*12.4
Uganda [2]	3	*17	*19	24 F	1.7	18.2	*18.0	*23.7
Zaire	1	9 F	9 F	9 F	0.3	4.7 F	4.7 F	4.7 F
Total	*32*	*115*	*123*	*139*	*19*	*116*	*114*	*145*
WORLD TOTAL	**986**	**1 340**	**1 363**	**1 397**	**639**	**1 294**	**1 306**	**1 371**
REGIONAL TOTALS								
Latin America	5	37	40	41	1	25	29	28
Near East	13	53	56	60	5	54	55	60
Far East	873	1 061	1 068	1079	593	1 033	1 039	1 069
Africa	32	115	123	139	19	116	114	145

[1] 1972, preliminary figures. — [2] Planted area. — [3] 1950. — [4] Farms and estates. Farm production constitues nearly half of total production and is reported as green leaf. — [5] Average of 2 years.

[1] 1972, chiffres préliminaires. — [2] Superficie plantée. — [3] 1950. — [4] Fermes et grands domaines. La production des fermes représente près de la moitié de la production totale et est exprimée en thé vert. — [5] Moyenne de 2 années.

Table 4. - Tobacco: Area and production, 1948-52, 1970, 1971, and 1972 [1]

Tableau 4. - Tabac: Superficie et production, 1948-52, 1970, 1971 et 1972 [1]

Country — Pays	Area - Superficie				Production			
	1948-52	1970	1971	1972[1]	1948-52	1970	1971	1972[1]
	1 000 hectares				*1 000 metric tons*			
EUROPE								
Bulgaria	74	118	115	130 F	45.2	121.9	119.9	*142.0
Czechoslovakia	7	4	4	4 F	7.5	5.3	5.9	*6.0
France	28	20	20	20	47.5	45.8	43.0	47.5
Germany, Fed. Rep. of	10	3	4	4	24.4	8.6	9.3	8.5
Greece	84	99	90	90 F	49.0	90.0	88.0	85.4
Hungary	22	17	14	17 F	23.3	17.5	16.3	17.4
Italy	57	43	43	47	75.5	78.4	79.3	83.6
Poland	18	47	42	*45	25.3	85.0	70.0	85.0
Romania	[2]31	34	33	*32	[2]16.7	22.5	30.4	*30.0
Spain	13	15	16	19	19.1	26.1	27.7	30.0
Yugoslavia	34	53	49	57	23.7	48.7	43.6	58.0
Total	*394*	*488*	*465*	*495*	*385*	*581*	*566*	*625*
U.S.S.R.	[3]213	167 F	173 F	165 F	[3]157.0	266.0 F	*262.0 F	240.0 F
N. and CENT. AMERICA								
Canada	43	44	39	*41	61.7	100.6	101.8	82.7
Cuba	52	*53	*42	*57	32.4	*45.4	*27.2	*54.4
Dominican Republic	18 F	*20	*21	*22	19.4	21.6	*23.3	*24.5
Mexico	35	42	45 F	44 F	35.2	79.6	83.0 F	80.0 F
United States	674	364	340	341	958.6	865.4	774.4	793.2
Total	*853*	*542*	*505*	*524*	*1 128*	*1 133*	*1 030*	*1 057*
SOUTH AMERICA								
Argentina	29	69	65	64	29.7	66.0	61.7	65.0
Brazil	149	245	245 F	240 F	112.9	244.0	245.0 F	240.0 F
Chile	3	2	*2	*3	6.8	8.5	*5.5	*6.5
Colombia	19	23	23	22 F	20.7	42.0	38.0	36.1
Paraguay	7	13	14	14 F	7.5	18.0	17.7	*18.4
Venezuela	11	9	10	*10	[2]9.5	11.9	13.8	*13.7
Total	*223*	*366*	*366*	*358*	*192*	*397*	*389*	*386*
ASIA								
Burma	[4]48	55	49	60	[4]46.7	61.0	41.1	51.8
China	112	*688	*688	*687	109.9	*791.9	*810.6	*787.0
India	333	438	447	445	247.1	337.0	361.9	409.2
Indonesia	[4]148	162	151	155 F	[4]64.2	73.4	74.6	70.0 F
Iran	*16	*14	*19	*17	*12.4	16.8	15.6	*20.1
Iraq	5	15	*17	*17	3.3	15.2	*10.0	*10.0
Japan	52	71	66	*62	89.9	150.5	149.5	*142.5
Korea, Rep. of	[5]15	43	41	*47	[5]15.2	56.3	63.4	*93.9
Pakistan	69	109	*106	*101	69.7	163.5	149.8	*151.4
Philippines	36	87	76	78	21.4	61.2	55.8	56.3
Thailand	33	*85	*89	*100	27.2	93.0	95.0 F	99.0 F
Turkey	122	328	342	334 F	91.4	137.6	154.5	150.0
Total	*1 000*	*2 095*	*2 212*	*2 233*	*819*	*2 061*	*2 086*	*2 154*
AFRICA								
Malawi	[2]53	45 F	41	45 F	[2]13.0	19.0	22.3	25.0 F
Rhodesia	62	*47	*47	49 F	41.7	*62.3	*62.3	*66.0
South Africa	[5]25	*45	*41	*41	[5]22.5	*34.4	*32.4	*30.1
Zambia	7	6	7	*6	3.4	5.1	6.5	*5.9
Total	*240*	*266*	*276*	*273*	*135*	*200*	*212*	*215*
OCEANIA								
Australia	2	11	11	10	2.2	18.9	18.8	15.8
New Zealand	2	2	2	2	2.2	3.2	4.0	4.0
Total	*4*	*13*	*13*	*12*	*4*	*22*	*23*	*20*
WORLD TOTAL	**2 924**	**3 937**	**4 010**	**4 060**	**2 822**	**4 659**	**4 566**	**4 698**
REGIONAL TOTALS								
Europe	**394**	**488**	**465**	**495**	**385**	**581**	**566**	**625**
North America	**717**	**408**	**379**	**382**	**1 020**	**966**	**876**	**876**
Latin America	**358**	**500**	**492**	**500**	**299**	**563**	**542**	**568**
Near East	**158**	**382**	**406**	**405**	**118**	**189**	**201**	**211**
Far East	**842**	**1 714**	**1 807**	**1 829**	**702**	**1 873**	**1 886**	**1 945**
Africa	**240**	**265**	**275**	**272**	**134**	**198**	**211**	**213**
Oceania	**4**	**13**	**13**	**12**	**4**	**22**	**23**	**20**

[1] Preliminary figures. – [2] Average of 4 years. – [3] 1950. – [4] Average of 2 years. – [5] Average of 3 years.

[1] Chiffres préliminaires. – [2] Moyenne de 4 années. – [3] 1950. – [4] Moyenne de 2 années. – [5] Moyenne de 3 années.

Table 5. - Coffee (green or roasted and coffee substitutes containing coffee): Cumulative quarterly trade, 1969-72

Tableau 5. - Café (vert ou torréfié et succédanés du café contenant du café): Commerce, données cumulatives par trimestre, 1969-72

Country — Pays	1969	1970				1971				1972			
	I-XII	I-III	I-VI	I-IX	I-XII	I-III	I-VI	I-IX	I-XII	I-III	I-VI	I-IX	I-XII
	Thousand metric tons - Milliers de tonnes métriques												
EXPORTING COUNTRIES													
N. and CENT. AMERICA													
Costa Rica	67.6	21.8	42.0	55.4	69.1	19.7	35.7	47.9	63.9	27.6	44.1	68.3	86.1
Dominican Republic	27.7	5.1	14.9	17.4	26.1	10.7	14.9	17.7	25.2	7.7	10.9	*23.4	*31.5
El Salvador	112.1	38.1	65.8	88.3	111.0	26.4	52.4	73.9	97.9	*26.6	*55.0	*104.5	104.5
Guatemala	90.1	25.2	51.3	51.3	95.1	28.4	60.2	88.8	100.0	30.9	59.9	*93.0	*105.0
Haiti	18.6	*7.0	*10.4	*12.6	*15.6	*8.0	*14.6	*18.5	*23.7	*7.1	*14.9	*18.8	*24.2
Honduras	23.8	12.5	22.4	29.1	31.3	10.0	15.6	20.8	*25.2	*7.1	*20.2	*29.6	*32.6
Mexico	97.4	22.5	45.7	64.4	85.2	29.9	50.5	73.6	96.9	28.4	47.2	74.1	*103.0
Nicaragua	26.6	10.0	20.3	26.0	29.9	6.5	20.2	23.8	*32.4	*7.4	*20.7	*24.8	*32.2
United States	26.6	8.2	14.2	19.9	28.2	8.4	16.0	22.1	25.2	5.5	10.4	24.2	33.9
Total	*490.5*	*150.4*	*287.0*	*364.4*	*491.5*	*148.0*	*298.1*	*387.1*	*490.4*	*148.3*	*283.3*	*460.7*	*553.0*
SOUTH AMERICA													
Brazil	1 121.4	266.8	490.4	736.6	962.6	140.7	426.7	792.8	1 034.3	*250.1	*511.1	*906.2	*1100.0
Colombia	388.6	116.3	219.9	314.5	384.0	88.6	187.1	303.6	393.4	97.0	189.0	*299.3	*391.7
Ecuador	38.2	*6.4	11.2	40.3	52.6	12.1	20.4	32.3	46.4	15.5	24.7	*40.7	*53.8
Peru	42.9	12.3	22.8	34.2	45.7	12.4	20.0	32.7	42.3	*14.2	*20.5	*39.5	53.3
Venezuela	19.1	5.2	8.8	12.1	16.7	7.4	12.0	13.9	19.7	6.9	12.1	*14.1	17.7
Total	*1 610.2*	*407.0*	*753.1*	*1 137.7*	*1 461.6*	*261.2*	*666.2*	*1 175.3*	*1 536.1*	*383.7*	*757.4*	*1 299.8*	*1 616.5*
ASIA													
India	34.5	1.8	17.6	19.1	28.7	5.0	*17.1	28.0	35.1	5.4	*18.9	*32.8	*44.5
Indonesia	99.3	*23.1	*42.8	*61.0	97.5	*16.9	*34.0	*56.4	*73.6	*16.1	*43.4	*72.4	*95.0
Total	*133.8*	*24.9*	*60.4*	*80.1*	*126.2*	*21.9*	*51.1*	*84.4*	*108.7*	*21.5*	*62.3*	*105.2*	*139.5*
AFRICA													
Angola	182.9	46.6	92.8	134.1	180.6	47.0	86.6	138.7	181.1	49.2	93.4	*140.0	*180.0
Cameroon	68.5	15.8	35.2	49.2	62.6	15.9	32.1	47.2	62.9	11.1	29.2	51.6	*74.0
Central African Republic	9.0	0.8	1.8	8.5	8.5	0.2	*1.7	*8.2	*8.3	*0.5	*2.0	*9.0	*9.0
Ethiopia[1]	88.5	35.2	54.0	67.2	77.0	34.4	54.3	70.2	84.2	24.1	51.8	*75.0	*86.8
Ivory Coast	178.3	49.6	106.0	143.8	195.4	59.7	111.2	146.6	184.8	37.6	82.1	*185.3	*220.0
Kenya[2]	51.1	14.4	27.9	37.3	53.9	10.1	25.1	41.3	56.4	16.1	33.0	*49.3	*62.4
Madagascar	49.6	11.9	24.5	34.7	51.9	10.9	20.7	36.0	51.9	10.9	24.5	44.3	*60.0
Tanzania[2]	49.7	13.4	22.2	31.2	45.0	*10.0	*20.0	*27.1	35.5	10.0	22.4	38.1	54.7
Togo	11.1	3.9	4.6	10.2	13.4	2.4	6.4	9.7	11.9	*2.2	*6.0	*10.3	*12.0
Uganda[2]	180.6	49.7	97.1	146.6	191.2	*33.5	*34.2	*136.3	174.6	*39.9	*99.9	*160.1	*210.0
Zaire	48.8	*10.5	*25.6	*41.5	54.8	14.3	30.5	49.7	71.6	13.0	31.0	55.1	*66.0
Total	*918.1*	*251.8*	*491.7*	*704.3*	*934.3*	*238.4*	*422.8*	*711.0*	*923.3*	*214.6*	*475.3*	*818.1*	*1 034.9*
GRAND TOTAL	**3 153**	**834**	**1 592**	**2 287**	**3 014**	**670**	**1 438**	**2 358**	**3 059**	**768**	**1 578**	**2 684**	**3 344**
IMPORTING COUNTRIES													
EUROPE													
Belgium-Luxembourg	72.9	18.0	35.6	49.3	63.0	18.9	37.2	53.3	73.0	16.8	36.1	53.1	72.2
Czechoslovakia	15.5	1.7	8.4	11.0	14.8	4.7	9.6	11.7	18.1	3.9	8.5	*10.7	*16.5
Denmark	60.1	13.4	28.9	42.8	58.4	11.3	25.7	40.9	58.8	16.9	30.5	46.5	61.8
Finland	55.1	11.2	25.5	45.1	79.8	0.8	4.9	10.9	22.0	13.4	24.5	37.8	53.9
France	238.9	58.2	120.4	178.5	240.4	61.3	143.5	205.2	254.1	62.5	128.8	191.7	*258.3
Germany, Fed. Rep. of	309.1	75.7	153.9	226.9	310.3	78.0	156.8	233.3	323.8	86.0	170.9	251.2	340.6
Italy	155.9	40.6	81.0	118.8	164.7	44.1	86.1	126.5	177.3	43.2	84.1	130.5	176.1
Netherlands	119.6	28.0	56.7	83.4	111.8	32.4	63.4	90.8	124.8	32.5	67.4	98.6	*131.3
Norway	39.4	9.5	19.3	28.6	38.1	7.1	12.6	22.7	31.5	10.3	21.3	31.5	39.5
Poland	30.3	*8.1	*16.2	*24.3	34.5	*6.0	*14.0	*17.8	*30.0	*7.2	*16.8	*21.4	*36.0
Portugal	17.9	3.8	7.9	12.0	16.7	4.3	8.5	13.7	19.5	5.2	11.0	15.7	21.0
Spain	67.6	14.4	35.3	62.2	82.9	14.2	37.9	57.7	71.8	10.1	31.3	63.6	85.7
Sweden	106.0	25.9	51.5	77.0	106.3	21.5	45.4	72.1	101.9	25.1	51.0	78.0	107.4
Switzerland	53.4	16.9	32.5	46.2	61.6	18.5	33.5	47.5	64.4	18.9	38.5	53.6	69.5
United Kingdom	102.2	24.0	48.3	71.4	92.3	32.5	58.0	78.5	107.9	26.6	50.5	79.5	102.3
Yugoslavia	39.3	3.6	9.6	17.1	35.3	5.6	13.6	22.6	36.3	8.6	12.7	*27.9	*45.0
Total	*1 483.2*	*353.0*	*731.0*	*1 094.6*	*1 510.9*	*361.2*	*750.7*	*1 105.2*	*1 515.2*	*387.2*	*783.9*	*1 191.3*	*1 617.1*

For notes, see end of table.

Pour les notes, voir fin du tableau.

Table 5. - Coffee (green or roasted and coffee substitutes containing coffee): Cumulative quarterly trade, 1969-72 (*concluded*)

Tableau 5. - Café (vert ou torréfié et succédanés du café contenant du café): Commerce, données cumulatives par trimestre, 1969-72 (*fin*)

Country — Pays	1969	1970				1971				1972			
	I-XII	I-III	I-VI	I-IX	I-XII	I-III	I-VI	I-IX	I-XII	I-III	I-VI	I-IX	I-XII
	Thousand metric tons - Milliers de tonnes métriques												
IMPORTING COUNTRIES (concl.)													
NORTH AMERICA													
Canada	84.2	18.0	36.9	54.7	77.9	17.4	39.0	65.8	87.4	20.2	39.1	59.9	82.3
United States	1 216.5	321.8	633.8	907.1	1 189.4	302.6	648.8	1 108.7	1 310.2	356.1	621.8	958.2	1 259.3
Total	*1 300.7*	*339.8*	*670.7*	*961.8*	*1 267.3*	*320.0*	*687.8*	*1 174.5*	*1 397.6*	*376.3*	*660.9*	*1 018.1*	*1 341.6*
SOUTH AMERICA													
Argentina	45.5	7.5	15.1	24.4	34.2	6.3	14.3	27.9	33.8	8.3	19.5	*32.4	*39.0
Chile	9.1	1.5	3.2	4.9	7.4	1.2	4.0	7.1	10.6	*1.0	*3.5	*6.8	*9.0
Total	*54.6*	*9.0*	*18.3*	*29.3*	*41.6*	*7.5*	*18.3*	*35.0*	*44.4*	*9.3*	*23.0*	*39.2*	*48.0*
ASIA													
Hong Kong	45.2	3.3	8.4	19.1	34.1	8.1	11.8	13.7	16.3	1.9	2.3	3.2	...
Japan	59.2	18.9	41.2	60.0	81.4	12.2	27.7	48.7	68.5	16.2	36.4	60.4	*94.8
Thailand [3]	4.9	0.8	1.4	*2.9	3.3	*1.0	*1.5	*2.5	2.9	*1 7	*2.7	*4.5	*5.2
Total	*109.3*	*23.0*	*51.0*	*82.0*	*118.8*	*21.3*	*41.0*	*64.9*	*87.7*	*19.8*	*41.4*	*68.1*	...
AFRICA													
Algeria	20.3	*7.2	*14.4	*21.6	33.0	*7.0	*14.0	*20.0	*22.5	*7.5	*15.0	*22.0	*22.5
South Africa	13.8	3.8	7.2	10.9	15.1	4.5	9.2	13.6	17.7	4.0	9.3	13.3	*18.7
Sudan	3.9	0.3	7.4	10.4	14.4	0.3	7.4	10.4	14.4	*0.2	*5.7	*8.0	*12.0
Total	*38.0*	*11.3*	*29.0*	*42.9*	*62.5*	*11.8*	*30.6*	*44.0*	*54.6*	*11.7*	*30.0*	*43.3*	*53.2*
GRAND TOTAL	**2 986**	**736**	**1 500**	**2 211**	**3 001**	**722**	**1 528**	**2 424**	**3 100**	**804**	**1 539**	**2 360**	...

NOTE: Continental and grand totals refer only to the countries listed.

NOTE: Les totaux continentaux et généraux se rapportent seulement aux pays énumérés.

[1] Years and quarters ending the ninth day of the last month of the period. – [2] Data exclude intertrade within the East African Customs Union. – [3] Quarterly data refer to trade through the port of Bangkok only.

[1] Années et trimestres finissant le neuvième jour du dernier mois de la période. – [2] Les chiffres ne comprennent pas le commerce réciproque à l'intérieur de l'Union douanière de l'Afrique de l'Est. – [3] Les données trimestrielles se rapportent uniquement au commerce par le port de Bangkok.

Table 6. - Tea: Cumulative quarterly trade, 1969-72

Tableau 6. - Thé: Commerce, données cumulatives par trimestre, 1969-72

Country — Pays	1969	1970				1971				1972			
	I-XII	I-III	I-VI	I-IX	I-XII	I-III	I-VI	I-IX	I-XII	I-III	I-VI	I-IX	I-XII
	Thousand metric tons — Milliers de tonnes métriques												
EXPORTING COUNTRIES													
EUROPE													
United Kingdom	22.2	5.1	9.8	13.5	19.2	5.4	11.6	17.5	22.9	5.1	10.3	14.3	19.7
SOUTH AMERICA													
Argentina	14.6	4.4	9.6	13.7	19.1	7.5	13.9	17.4	22.4	6.6	12.0	*13.9	...
ASIA													
Hong Kong	3.4	0.4	1.1	2.0	2.3	0.4	0.8	1.2	1.9	0.6	0.9	1.1	...
India	168.7	40.4	66.9	106.5	200.2	39.4	104.1	131.9	199.6	48.4	[1]87.5	...	...
Japan	1.7	0.4	0.7	1.1	1.6	0.3	0.7	1.1	1.5	0.7	0.9	1.6	...
Sri Lanka	201.5	44.7	107.0	167.4	208.4	46.7	100.8	155.1	207.5	[1]51.3	[1]88.4	[1]150.0	190.2
Total	*375.3*	*85.9*	*175.7*	*277.0*	*412.5*	*86.8*	*206.4*	*289.3*	*410.5*	*101.0*	*177.7*	...	...
AFRICA													
Kenya[2]	36.5	10.2	19.7	30.6	40.6	10.3	16.2	23.2	33.5	11.9	24.4	...	...
Mozambique	15.6	6.2	12.7	14.8	16.6	6.1	*12.0	*14.5	16.4	7.2	*14.7	*16.7	*18.4
Tanzania[2]	7.7	2.3	4.3	5.6	6.9	2.6	*4.7	6.4	8.3	2.8	5.5	7.0	9.2
Uganda	15.9	3.7	7.6	11.6	15.0	3.7	6.5	10.2	15.2	4.4	9.9	14.9	20.7
Total	*75.7*	*22.4*	*44.3*	*62.6*	*79.1*	*22.7*	*39.4*	*54.3*	*73.4*	*26.3*	*54.5*	...	...
GRAND TOTAL	**488**	**118**	**239**	**367**	**530**	**122**	**271**	**379**	**529**	**139**	**255**	...	...
IMPORTING COUNTRIES													
EUROPE													
Germany, Fed. Rep. of	9.2	2.6	4.7	6.4	9.3	2.5	4.5	6.4	9.8	2.5	4.6	6.7	10.8
Ireland	11.2	2.4	4.6	6.9	11.3	2.4	6.6	9.0	12.1	3.4	*6.0	9.8	12.9
Netherlands	29.2	5.6	11.1	15.1	25.7	6.8	20.0	27.7	40.1	10.5	18.8	26.1	...
United Kingdom	212.2	57.6	109.3	173.9	254.6	63.8	107.5	164.4	226.3	58.0	103.5	155.4	212.3
Total	*261.8*	*68.2*	*129.7*	*202.3*	*300.9*	*75.5*	*138.6*	*207.5*	*288.3*	*74.4*	*132.9*	*198.0*	...
NORTH AMERICA													
Canada	22.4	4.0	9.9	14.6	20.7	5.4	11.7	17.4	23.5	5.1	12.1	17.9	23.8
United States	63.5	17.4	33.4	46.3	62.2	18.4	41.0	70.4	79.1	18.2	36.2	52.1	68.7
Total	*85.9*	*21.4*	*43.3*	*60.9*	*82.9*	*23.8*	*52.7*	*87.8*	*102.6*	*23.3*	*48.3*	*70.0*	*92.5*
SOUTH AMERICA													
Chile	11.3	3.0	5.6	8.1	10.3	2.2	4.4	*6.5	8.8	...	...	...	...
ASIA													
Hong Kong	8.9	2.4	4.6	6.6	8.4	2.0	4.2	6.6	8.8	1.6	3.6	5.9	...
Iraq	23.0	*4.2	*6.0	*9.8	13.1	*1.3	*4.0	*8.4	*13.9	*3.0	*9.9	*12.7	...
Total	*31.9*	*6.6*	*10.6*	*16.4*	*21.5*	*3.3*	*8.2*	*15.0*	*22.7*	*4.6*	*13.5*	*18.6*	...
AFRICA													
Egypt	4.5	11.6	18.6	22.7	29.8	3.5	7.8	8.2	11.0	1.2	13.8	13.8	13.8
Kenya[2]	3.6	1.6	3.0	4.6	6.2	1.8	3.9	6.1	8.0	...	...	...	...
Libyan Arab Republic	10.2	1.5	3.0	5.6	8.6	3.6	5.9	8.0	10.7	3.1	...	...	...
Morocco	17.5	4.9	6.0	9.7	14.2	4.2	8.1	10.3	12.9	3.4	*6.2	*7.9	12.4
South Africa	19.6	4.5	9.4	13.4	17.4	5.3	9.9	14.6	19.0	6.5	12.0	15.3	...
Sudan	10.0	2.1	6.1	15.5	19.4	*1.0	*5.8	*14.0	14.0	*7.2	*7.5	*13.5	18.0
Tunisia	4.7	1.2	1.8	3.3	5.6	1.3	2.4	2.8	3.4	1.9	3.8	4.6	...
Total	*70.1*	*27.4*	*47.9*	*74.8*	*101.2*	*20.7*	*43.8*	*64.0*	*79.4*	...	...	...	...
OCEANIA													
Australia	27.8	6.8	13.0	20.1	26.0	7.1	14.4	22.7	29.1	7.8	14.2	21.5	27.2
New Zealand	7.4	0.6	3.7	5.7	7.1	2.1	3.3	6.1	7.7	*2.0	...	...	...
Total	*35.2*	*7.4*	*16.7*	*25.8*	*23.1*	*9.2*	*17.7*	*28.8*	*36.8*	*9.8*	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL	**496**	**134**	**254**	**388**	**540**	**135**	**265**	**410**	**539**	...	...	...	...

NOTE: Continental and grand totals refer only to the countries listed.

NOTE: Les totaux continentaux et généraux se rapportent seulement aux pays énumérés.

[1] Source: *Monthly Statistical Summary* of the International Tea Committee. – [2] Quarterly data exclude intertrade within the East African Customs Union.

[1] Source: *Monthly Statistical Summary* du Comité international du thé. – [2] Les chiffres trimestriels ne comprennent pas le commerce réciproque à l'intérieur de l'Union douanière de l'Afrique de l'Est.

Table 7. - Fresh, chilled, and frozen meat: Cumulative quarterly trade, 1969-72

Tableau 7. - Viande fraîche, réfrigérée et congelée: Commerce, données cumulatives par trimestre, 1969-72

Country — Pays		1969	1970				1971				1972			
		I-XII	I-III	I-VI	I-IX	I-XII	I-III	I-VI	I-IX	I-XII	I-III	I-VI	I-IX	I-XII
		Thousand metric tons — Milliers de tonnes métriques												
EXPORTING COUNTRIES														
EUROPE														
Belgium-Luxembourg	c	59.6	24.3	50 2	78.9	114.4	28.9	67.2	95 9	134.5	31.9	66.1	103.4	149.5
	d	23.0	7.4	13 6	20.1	28.9	7.8	16.2	23.7	30.7	7.8	14.3	20.7	29.2
Denmark	a	78.3	17.5	35.9	52.9	70.1	22 9	42.6	59 1	78.8	19.8	35.0	51.9	69.9
	c	40 0	12.7	26.4	43.4	54 5	25.2	49.8	72.8	87.2	12.3	28.1	52.2	74.1
	d	47.9	12.0	24.7	35.8	49.3	13.7	27.7	41.7	55.4	11.4	25.7	38.3	52.5
	e	31.3	7.8	15.4	20.1	24.5	4.0	7.5	10.9	14.7	5.3	10.2	14.8	19.8
France	a	124.7	24.7	53.0	82 6	114 3	31.0	65.3	108.9	142.7	36.8	67.8	97.5	...
	c	3.5	1.2	3.3	5.3	7 8	3 5	14.0	19.4	32.7	2.6	5.3	8.1	...
	d	16.0	8.1	16.6	21.9	28 1	9.6	17.3	24.5	32.7	9.1	19.3	30.0	...
	e	3.9	*1.4	*2.9	*3.8	5.1	*1.4	*3.5	*4.8	7.9	*2.0	*4.6	*7.8	...
Germany, Fed. Rep. of	a	46.0	13.3	27.7	40.0	55.4	12.4	27.2	41.8	54.8	11.5	24.5	36.1	46.0
Ireland	a	121.8	38.2	59.8	91 6	140.4	46.8	70.2	104.1	147.9	26.9	54.5	88.7	128.9
	b	11.3	1.4	4.5	7.0	7.9	2.0	6.0	10.2	14.1	2.4	5.4	9.1	11.8
	c	22.2	5.4	9.3	13.0	16.6	3.6	7.8	14.8	25.9	9.8	17.4	23.0	27.9
	e	13.2	3.9	7.1	10 8	15.3	4.3	7.3	10.8	14.9	3.5	6.8	10.7	14.8
Netherlands	a	96.3	24.1	49.5	86.4	114 5	*21.6	49.8	*86.5	111.0	20.7	47.1	87.3	...
	b	6.7	1.6	2.7	5.1	9.2	*1.9	3.5	*6.5	9.9	1.9	3.3	5.9	...
	c	137 7	43.1	84.7	140.8	197.7	*54.6	109.3	*171.5	238.2	53.5	112.1	117.3	...
	d	171.3	47.9	93.6	140.8	201.1	*57.0	114.1	*166.2	227.7	53.5	112.2	167.5	...
	e	20.0	6.0	11.2	17.1	24.3	*5.0	9.0	*14 2	19.0	4.7	8.9	13.2	...
Poland	d	13.7	0.6	1.0	2.0	13.8	0.9	5.5	13.3	28.8	1.9	5.7	9.9	24.1
Sweden	a	24.6	9.8	18 1	21.3	24 4	3 1	8 3	13.2	16.1	2.7	7.0	9.5	10 5
	c	30.0	5.1	11.7	14.4	14 7	8.3	17.3	22.7	26.4	12.3	25.4	20.9	54.4
Yugoslavia	a	73.4	10.7	24.2	38.9	47.9	10.0	25.7	41.0	51.0	13.6	32.0	...	...
	b	4.3	1.7	2.7	2.7	3.0	0.8	2.5	2.5	2.7	2 0	2.8	...	...
	c	7.7	6.2	13.6	16.8	20.2	1.2	11.6	20 5	25.7	1.26	28.0	...	...
	d	1.0	0 2	0.2	0 2	1.0	0 1	0.1	0.1	0.7	0.1	0.1	...	...
	e	1.7	0.5	0.8	1.0	1.4	0.5	0.9	1.2	1.5	0.4	0.8	...	...
Total		*1 231.1*	*336.8*	*664.4*	*1 014.7*	*1 405.8*	*382.1*	*787.2*	*1 202.8*	*1 633.6*	*373.0*	*770.4*	...	...
NORTH AMERICA														
Canada	a	21.5	9.3	19.6	28 6	38.6	9.6	19.9	32.1	37.5	5.6	15.3	21.3	27.5
	c	21.9	5.2	13.0	21.6	28.3	7.1	15.6	32.8	40.3	9.9	29.2	40.4	75.1
	e	30.4	8.6	17.6	27.8	39.6	7.4	15.3	27.7	33.8	8.8	17.2	26.2	37.7
United States	a	7.8	2.2	4.4	6.4	9.1	3.8	7 6	10.5	14.9	4.1	9.4	13.8	30.1
	c	55.2	3.0	6.0	12.2	18.9	1.9	6.1	11.4	35.8	2.9	19.6	26.5	37.3
	d	57 8	12.7	26.7	43.8	60.4	12.5	26.2	44.9	92.8	13.9	27.6	44.4	63.1
	e	110.5	20.2	51.2	77.7	109.5	33 2	63.6	89.2	127.7	28.7	61.9	97.8	131.5
Total		*305.1*	*61.2*	*138.5*	*218.1*	*304.4*	*75.5*	*154.3*	*248.6*	*382.8*	*73.9*	*180.2*	*270.4*	*392.3*
SOUTH AMERICA														
Argentina	a	404.6	97.8	207.6	300.3	351.5	46.3	99.0	159.2	230.7	67.8	178.7	...	...
	b	38.2	9.3	18.9	27.7	34.4	6.6	11 5	13.2	16 3	2.9	6.1	...	...
	c	0.9	0.3	0.7	1.5	1.9	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.9	0.1	0.1	...	...
	e	134.2	29.7	63.5	100 8	124.7	22 3	45.7	71.5	98.2	26.3	57.9	...	...
Brazil	a	77.6	19.9	62.4	91.8	98.3	2.3	*55.0	67.3	95.7	...	...	...	...
Uruguay	a	106.5	30.3	80 5	109.5	130.8	30.3	63.6	75.5	81.0	...	...	...	...
	b	9.6	4.2	7.9	8.8	18.5	9.6	12.9	13.4	14.4	...	...	...	...
Total		*771.6*	*191.5*	*441.5*	*640.4*	*760.1*	*117.9*	*288.3*	*400.8*	*537.2*	...	...	...	...
ASIA														
Japan	e	21.0	8.8	10.8	14.9	15.1	6.6	8.2	11.9	12.1	2.4	2.7	2.9	...
AFRICA														
South Africa	a	13.3	4.9	13.6	20.6	27.8	5.9	19.0	32.6	44.2	11.2	27.9	48.2	...
OCEANIA														
Australia	a	293.4	78.1	159 6	273.7	339.9	62.4	161.4	284 3	363.8	87 5	201.3	364.7	499.8
	b	141.4	49.5	94.0	125 9	200.2	53.9	101.5	160.6	220.5	61.5	120.8	174.1	220.8
	e	33.4	8.9	17 5	27 8	37.0	7.6	16.2	27.4	38.1	11.3	22.7	36.4	49.5
New Zealand	a	161 7	39.4	79.6	131 4	184.4	23.9	76.1	157.4	183.3	*24.5	*79.0	*165.0	...
	b	475.9	132.4	251.5	348.0	421.5	108.9	256.3	379.8	447.3	*115.0	*270.0	*400.0	...
	c	0 7	0.1	0.2	0.4	0 7	0 1	0.3	0 5	0 8	*0.4	*0 6	*0.9	...
	e	40.7	11.4	22.5	32.9	39 7	8.5	21.9	30.7	40 0	*11.0	*27.5	*39.0	...
Total		*1 147.2*	*319.8*	*624.9*	*940.1*	*1 223.4*	*265.3*	*633.7*	*1 040.7*	*1 293.8*	*311.2*	*721.9*	*1 180.1*	...
GRAND TOTAL		**3 489**	**923**	**1 894**	**2 849**	**3 737**	**853**	**1 891**	**2 937**	**3 904**	...	...	...	...

For notes, see end of table.

Pour les notes, voir fin du tableau.

Table 7. - Fresh, chilled, and frozen meat: Cumulative quarterly trade, 1969-72 *(concluded)*

Tableau 7. - Viande fraîche, réfrigérée et congelée: Commerce, données cumulatives par trimestre, 1969-72 *(fin)*

Country — Pays		1969	1970				1971				1972			
		I-XII	I-III	I-VI	I-IX	I-XII	I-III	I-VI	I-IX	I-XII	I-III	I-VI	I-IX	I-XII
		Thousand metric tons — Milliers de tonnes métriques												
IMPORTING COUNTRIES														
EUROPE														
Austria	*a*	9.2	4.0	8.8	13.9	16.9	1.8	4.7	9.8	13.1	2.1	4.2	8.3	14.6
	d	12.9	3.0	6.2	9.5	14.0	2.5	4.9	8.6	12.1	2.6	5.4	9.1	13.9
	e	4.1	1.3	2.5	2.7	5.1	1.7	3.1	4.5	5.6	0.9	1.9	3.2	4.9
Belgium-Luxembourg	*a*	20.9	4.2	9.9	14.4	18.7	4.1	11.2	16.6	21.7	6.6	17.0	27.0	33.3
	c	16.6	3.6	6.3	8.3	10.1	3.0	6.3	9.2	9.2	2.8	5.4	7.5	9.8
	e	48.3	12.9	26.1	38.2	52.4	9.4	27.7	41.0	52.6	12.1	14.5	46.3	64.1
France	*a*	73.8	18.3	37.8	59.3	72.4	17.4	37.1	54.1	68.5	20.6	59.7	112.9	...
	b	28.0	6.3	15.9	25.4	31.7	*6.0	*15.5	*25.0	31.4	...	...	...	...
	c	195.2	43.5	88.7	137.0	181.0	40.0	77.9	126.8	175.4	38.7	81.9	132.0	...
	e	99.9	*26.0	*53.0	*80.0	106.4	*26.3	*53.4	*80.5	109.6	...	...	...	...
Germany, Fed. Rep. of.	*a*	192.8	42.4	86.3	139.8	185.3	41.5	88.7	140.1	178.5	43.9	111.4	191.0	257.9
	c	37.3	15.1	31.7	60.0	88.9	32.6	59.3	98.0	139.2	39.3	83.3	138.7	198.8
	d	218.0	53.2	99.1	156.3	239.4	57.7	111.0	170.4	256.8	67.7	125.7	188.6	279.8
	e	51.0	13.8	24.7	38.5	55.4	12.8	23.5	36.8	53.3	13.2	25.4	41.6	60.8
Greece	*a*	54.7	15.5	32.5	52.6	67.6	5.7	17.0	29.9	46.6	7.3	19.8	29.3	...
	b	35.8	13.2	23.1	32.4	40.1	13.8	28.9	44.1	60.3	16.5	28.6	37.0	...
	d	6.2	0.7	1.3	1.8	2.8	0.3	1.0	2.0	2.7	0.4	0.8	1.3	...
Italy	*a*	261.0	65.3	139.1	224.9	290.3	82.4	158.7	246.6	317.0	76.0	158.1	250.4	334.1
	c	72.6	25.2	49.7	71.1	100.7	37.4	60.0	86.6	129.2	30.4	64.8	97.3	145.9
	d	5.1	0.7	1.3	1.6	2.4	0.4	1.1	1.7	2.7	0.5	1.2	3.1	4.0
	e	10.7	3.0	5.5	8.4	11.4	3.9	6.6	11.0	15.9	3.4	6.3	11.6	18.8
Netherlands	*a*	58.0	10.9	23.5	36.2	43.5	*8.6	18.2	*30.0	41.7	14.5	32.6	61.2	...
	c	1.9	0.4	0.9	1.2	1.8	*0.4	0.7	*1.0	1.4	0.3	1.5	2.6	...
	e	38.3	10.1	20.3	30.5	42.3	*10.8	21.1	*31.5	43.8	10.9	23.0	35.1	...
Portugal	*a*	9.9	0.2	0.8	2.2	4.5	3.9	9.2	13.0	22.8	8.4	15.9	22.8	31.4
Spain	*a*	112.1	27.6	52.0	89.3	98.8	6.7	13.8	26.7	34.2	5.7	27.4	52.9	78.4
	c	1.2	0.3	0.5	0.7	1.1	0.3	0.5	0.8	3.1	20.0	49.3	57.9	76.2
Sweden	*a*	10.1	3.4	6.2	7.7	9.0	1.6	2.9	5.1	7.2	2.4	4.0	5.3	7.6
	c	9.4	3.5	6.3	8.8	12.5	3.1	5.7	8.8	9.7	3.2	6.6	8.6	13.1
	e	9.4	2.7	5.1	7.3	9.0	2.2	4.2	6.6	9.0	2.8	4.6	6.6	8.9
Switzerland	*a*	34.5	8.1	16.7	25.1	31.4	4.8	12.3	23.0	31.8	8.7	19.2	30.3	38.3
	c	2.4	1.6	2.6	6.6	10.9	2.4	3.1	6.1	9.7	0.7	0.7	2.7	4.0
	d	24.2	4.4	10.5	17.8	24.9	4.7	10.7	17.5	23.8	6.9	12.0	18.8	25.4
United Kingdom	*a*	344.9	76.7	136.4	198.4	264.9	64.3	125.2	186.4	252.8	65.5	136.3	200.3	277.8
	b	367.8	114.7	192.2	262.3	331.2	110.1	209.9	310.3	353.3	114.6	204.6	273.8	331.2
	c	20.0	3.0	5.9	8.8	11.4	5.0	10.0	17.5	26.5	9.1	24.2	38.8	46.3
	d	3.9	0.5	1.1	2.8	6.3	1.4	4.6	7.8	10.8	2.1	4.2	6.5	9.3
	e	149.9	38.7	67.2	99.7	133.5	36.9	68.1	100.7	126.5	36.4	64.6	93.0	103.2
Total		*2 652.0*	*678.0*	*1 297.7*	*1 981.5*	*2 629.9*	*667.9*	*1 317.8*	*2 036.1*	*2 709.5*	...	...	...	...
NORTH AMERICA														
Canada	*a*	49.3	7.7	26.0	51.0	61.0	7.8	21.7	37.8	46.9	12.8	31.5	47.3	60.4
	b	34.1	7.7	20.7	30.3	31.8	2.2	6.4	12.7	19.8	7.0	16.2	24.7	33.2
	c	26.3	2.3	3.3	5.2	7.8	1.5	2.3	3.2	4.7	0.9	3.6	4.7	14.4
	d	2.0	0.2	0.5	0.9	1.2	0.3	0.6	0.8	1.3	0.5	1.5	2.9	5.8
	e	3.7	0.3	1.7	2.6	3.3	1.3	2.5	3.4	4.3	1.1	2.5	3.6	5.7
United States	*a*	470.2	144.1	249.7	400.8	527.1	108.0	229.5	390.9	517.6	113.3	249.6	439.1	602.3
	b	44.6	13.2	23.3	32.9	38.2	9.1	19.6	28.6	32.4	5.1	23.6	38.6	42.1
	c	19.5	5.7	13.2	19.9	25.2	7.3	14.8	22.6	28.3	8.6	16.2	24.1	29.2
	e	14.4	3.9	8.0	11.3	15.8	4.5	8.1	10.4	44.8	3.0	5.3	7.3	9.9
Total		*664.1*	*185.1*	*346.4*	*554.9*	*711.4*	*142.0*	*305.5*	*510 4*	*700.1*	*152.3*	*350.0*	*592.3*	*803.0*
ASIA														
Hong Kong	*c*	17.1	3.6	6.9	10.2	16.2	3.2	6.9	9 8	12.8	2.7	6.4	9.5	...
	d	21.3	6.5	12.5	20.4	28.6	4.7	9.7	15 9	23.6	5.9	11.5	18.9	...
Israel	*a*	36.9	8.8	22.2	31.8	36.1	1.4	10.0	24.3	32.3	4.4	7.4	7.4	...
Japan	*a*	18.6	4.0	9.0	15.4	23.2	7.1	18.0	29.3	41.6	15.4	24.1	38.2	...
	b	129.2	29.0	59.0	89.9	110.9	14.1	52.6	87.5	130.1	33.1	65.3	103.2	...
	d	20.1	2.7	4.6	6.1	10.7	3.9	11.3	15.2	27.2	6.9	12.1	18.1	...
	e	58.7	19.1	33.3	47.2	63.7	12.9	30.0	43.7	64.8	21.9	39.6	53.6	...
Total		*301.9*	*73.7*	*147.5*	*221.0*	*289.4*	*47.3*	*138.5*	*225.7*	*332.4*	*90.3*	*166.4*	*248.9*	...
GRAND TOTAL		**3 618**	**937**	**1 792**	**2 757**	**3 631**	**857**	**1 762**	**2 772**	**3 741**	...	...	...	...

NOTE: Continental and grand totals refer only to the countries listed.

a Meat of bovine animals (SITC 011.1)
b Meat of sheep and goats (SITC 011.2)
c Meat of swine (SITC 011.3)
d Poultry, killed or dressed (SITC 011.4)
e Meat of horses (SITC 011.5) and edible offals (SITC 011.6, 011.8)

NOTE: Les totaux continentaux et généraux se rapportent seulement aux pays énumérés.

a Viande de bovins (CTCI 011.1)
b Viande de mouton et de chèvre (CTCI 011.2)
c Viande de porc (CTCI 011.3)
d Volaille, abattue ou préparée (CTCI 011.4)
e Viande de cheval (CTCI 011.5) et abats comestibles (CTCI 011.6, 011.8)

Table 8. - Butter: Cumulative quarterly trade, 1969-72

Tableau 8. - Beurre: Commerce, données cumulatives par trimestre, 1969-72

Country — Pays	1969	1970				1971				1972			
	I-XII	I-III	I-VI	I-IX	I-XII	I-III	I-VI	I-IX	I-XII	I-III	I-VI	I-IX	I-XII
	Thousand metric tons — Milliers de tonnes métriques												
EXPORTING COUNTRIES													
EUROPE													
Austria	3.4	0.6	2.4	4.4	5.7	1.1	2.2	2.7	3.4	1.8	3.2	4.4	5.2
Belgium-Luxembourg	19.5	4.2	9.0	17.8	32.3	17.3	25.0	33.9	41.8	8.1	14.5	21.9	31.3
Denmark	99.8	22.0	43.7	65.8	87.0	16.5	37.1	56.6	76.9	16.8	40.4	26.4	87.2
Finland	18.8	7.4	12.7	23.2	29.4	7.4	10.4	13 8	19.7	3.4	10.9	13.2	19.0
France	71.1	25.0	55.9	77.0	110.0	31.9	49.0	61.6	70.8	6.9	11.9	18.6	*25.0
Germany, Fed. Rep. of	16.4	4.4	13.3	20.1	34.6	48.5	67.0	73.5	80.0	13.6	15.2	23.8	27.4
Ireland	42.5	10.1	21.1	33.6	45.8	3.4	18.5	27.5	32.1	5.7	20.7	31.0	37.7
Netherlands	48.8	20.7	58.2	93.9	142.4	*31.7	57.6	*62.6	109.8	24.1	45.6	74.5	*95.0
Norway	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.4	0.1	0.6	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.4	1.5	1.6
Poland	9.3	1.5	5.1	9.8	12.6	2.4	4.6	5.3	5.8	1.5	4.3	6.6	8.7
Sweden	8.1	1.6	2.3	3.1	4.3	0.6	1.6	3.5	5.1	2.9	3.3	8.1	10.7
United Kingdom [1]	0.9	0.4	0.8	1.2	1.9	0.5	1.0	2.1	4.6	1.5	2.0	2.5	3.6
Total	*339.9*	*99.1*	*225.7*	*351.2*	*507.4*	*161.4*	*274.6*	*344.0*	*450.9*	*87.2*	*173.4*	*268.5*	*352.4*
NORTH AMERICA													
United States [2]	8.3	0.7	0.9	1.0	1.0	—	3.2	9.9	43.0	17.6	19.1	19.2	19.7
SOUTH AMERICA													
Argentina	3.8	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	1.9	6.0	4.5	8.0	...	...
AFRICA													
Kenya [3]	2.3	0.2	0.4	0.5	2.1	*0.1	*0.1	*0.1	0.2	...	...	...	...
South Africa	2.5	0.1	0.4	0.6	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.2	1.4	1.5	4.7	7.4	...
Total	*4.8*	*0.3*	*0.8*	*1.1*	*2.9*	*1.0*	*1.1*	*1.3*	*1.6*	...	...	...	...
OCEANIA													
Australia	78.4	36.9	47.3	66.1	93.3	32.7	43.3	50.0	69.7	20.7	30.9	43.1	75.5
New Zealand	216.6	59.5	86.4	115.6	181.3	71.2	96.6	115.7	171.0	...	...	...	...
Total	*295.0*	*96.4*	*133.7*	*181.7*	*274.6*	*103.9*	*139.9*	*165.7*	*240.7*	...	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL	**652**	**197**	**361**	**535**	**786**	**266**	**419**	**523**	**742**	...	...	...	...
IMPORTING COUNTRIES													
EUROPE													
Belgium-Luxembourg	13.3	3.5	14.1	22.1	40.3	11.5	17.4	19.5	28.1	7.6	11.5	16.0	29.2
France	2.4	0.7	1.5	2.2	3.6	1.1	2.6	5.1	16.9	2.5	4.2	8.7	*9.5
Germany, Fed. Rep. of	21.9	3.7	20.5	31.8	47.6	14.1	21.9	33.8	41.3	12.9	24.8	39.1	50.7
Italy	36.7	11.4	19.2	25.4	38.1	13.5	18.4	25.3	38.8	8.2	12.4	18.4	27.6
Switzerland	13.3	2.8	5.3	9.2	15.8	3.9	11.0	15.5	19.3	4.9	5.9	7.1	12.0
United Kingdom	427.8	145.1	221.1	291.2	406.5	144.7	233.4	298.3	389.9	135.0	213.0	275.1	358.4
Total	*515.4*	*167.2*	*281.7*	*381.9*	*551.9*	*188.8*	*304.7*	*397.5*	*534.3*	*171.1*	*271.8*	*364.4*	*487.4*
SOUTH AMERICA													
Chile	6.8	2.8	4.9	5.8	7.1	1.1	2.7	4.9	8.9	...	...	...	...
Peru	10.0	1.4	2.7	3.9	5.1	1.1	1.3	1.8	2.1	...	...	...	...
Total	*16.8*	*4.2*	*7.6*	*9.7*	*12.2*	*2.2*	*4.0*	*6.7*	*11.0*	...	...	...	...
ASIA													
Hong Kong	2.7	0.7	1.3	2.2	3.1	0.9	1.9	2.7	3.9	0.5	1.3	1.9	...
Malaysia													
West Malaysia	8.[illegible]	4.1	6.0	7.3	10.1	2.2	4.4	6.3	8.5	1.8	4.2	...	...
Singapore	5.6	1.5	3.2	5.1	6.8	1.2	2.7	4.3	5.3	1.6	3.1	...	...
Total	*17.1*	*6.3*	*10.5*	*14.6*	*20.0*	*4.3*	*9.0*	*13.3*	*17.7*	*3.9*	*8.6*	...	...
AFRICA													
Morocco	25.7	6.9	12.9	17.1	24.6	4.9	5.8	8.2	8.4	*2.4	*2.6	*3 7	3 9
South Africa	0.4	0.1	0.2	2.8	5.8	—	2.5	6.6	12.9	—	—	—	0.1
Total	*26.1*	*7.0*	*13.1*	*19.9*	*30.4*	*4.9*	*8.3*	*14.8*	*21.3*	*2.4*	*2.6*	*3.7*	*4.0*
GRAND TOTAL	**575**	**185**	**313**	**426**	**615**	**200**	**326**	**432**	**584**	...	...	...	...

NOTE: Continental and grand totals refer only to the countries listed.

[1] Reexports only. — [2] Including anhydrous milk fat. — [3] Data exclude intertrade within the East African Customs Union.

NOTE: Les totaux continentaux et généraux se rapportent seulement aux pays énumérés.

[1] Réexportations seulement. — [2] Y compris la matière grasse du lait déshydratée. — [3] Les chiffres ne comprennent pas le commerce réciproque à l'intérieur de l'Union douanière de l'Afrique de l'Est.

Table 9. - Cheese and curds: Cumulative quarterly trade, 1969-72

Tableau 9. - Fromage et caillebotte: Commerce, données cumulatives par trimestre, 1969-72

Country — Pays	1969	1970				1971				1972			
	I-XII	I-III	I-VI	I-IX	I-XII	I-III	I-VI	I-IX	I-XII	I-III	I-VI	I-IX	I-XII
	Thousand metric tons — Milliers de tonnes métriques												
EXPORTING COUNTRIES													
EUROPE													
Austria	16.8	4.6	10.1	16.4	21.2	4.3	9.5	15.4	21.0	5.3	11.3	17.8	24.2
Belgium-Luxembourg	7.6	2.7	5.1	8.1	11.1	2.4	4.9	7.0	9.8	2.3	4.5	8.1	10.5
Denmark	61.9	15.2	32.0	48.8	68.0	17.0	33.2	51.8	70.2	18.7	37.1	55.7	75.4
Finland	17.7	4.0	8.1	15.1	21.0	4.1	8.7	13.3	20.7	5.2	10.4	15.5	20.0
France	90.9	22.1	44.9	69.5	98.1	27.2	57.6	93.1	128.9	50.5	82.6	117.8	...
Germany, Fed. Rep. of	48.9	11.5	24.7	38.1	51.9	16.0	28.3	42.5	58.2	15.2	30.4	46.9	64.2
Ireland	19.7	4.4	10.9	17.0	24.0	3.3	9.0	18.3	28.2	5.5	8.5	18.1	25.9
Italy	24.3	5.7	11.1	15.9	23.1	6.4	11.7	16.7	22.4	8.6	12.4	17.0	24.8
Netherlands	163.5	41.5	82.6	126.4	173.3	*44.8	87.9	*135.0	180.0	43.3	87.4	134.9	...
Norway	16.3	3.7	9.1	13.1	17.7	4.8	8.6	13.2	18.5	5.1	9.5	14.1	18.9
Sweden	2.7	0.8	1.8	2.7	3.4	0.7	1.1	1.7	2.2	0.7	1.5	2.2	3.3
Switzerland	48.0	11.4	22.4	38.6	48.5	11.0	21.8	33.8	45.7	10.4	21.3	33.0	45.9
Total	*518.3*	*127.6*	*262.8*	*409.7*	*561.3*	*142.0*	*282.3*	*441.8*	*605.8*	*170.8*	*316.9*	*481.1*	...
NORTH AMERICA													
Canada	16.3	2.8	8.1	10.6	18.3	2.4	6.8	9.4	14.9	1.5	4.1	5.1	9.5
United States[1]	3.4	0.8	1.6	2.5	3.3	0.7	1.7	2.4	3.1	0.8	1.7	1.9	3.1
Total	*19.7*	*3.6*	*9.7*	*13.1*	*21.6*	*3.1*	*8.5*	*11.8*	*18.0*	*2.3*	*5.8*	*7.0*	*12.6*
SOUTH AMERICA													
Argentina	6.4	0.6	1.2	1.5	1.8	0.7	1.7	3.4	5.2	1.6	2.8	...	...
OCEANIA													
Australia	34.3	10.6	18.8	27.6	37.3	12.5	19.8	27.2	37.2	9.8	15.8	20.0	29.8
New Zealand	92.5	34.9	46.9	59.3	89.6	34.7	49.8	66.0	89.8	...	...	...	...
Total	*126.8*	*45.5*	*65.7*	*86.9*	*126.9*	*47.2*	*69.6*	*93.2*	*127.0*	...	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL	**671**	**177**	**339**	**511**	**712**	**193**	**362**	**550**	**756**	...	...	...	...
IMPORTING COUNTRIES													
EUROPE													
Austria	2.9	0.9	1.7	2.8	3.9	0.8	1.7	2.5	3.7	0.9	1.8	2.7	3.9
Belgium-Luxembourg	47.6	11.7	23.7	40.3	47.8	13.1	26.1	39.5	53.2	13.3	27.0	31.6	55.1
France	30.1	7.5	15.3	22.9	31.1	7.6	15.4	23.2	31.3	7.6	15.6	24.4	...
Germany, Fed. Rep. of	126.8	36.5	70.1	106.9	145.3	39.2	74.5	112.7	152.9	38.5	99.5	118.0	161.5
Greece	3.1	0.8	1.6	2.2	3.2	0.6	1.6	2.2	2.8	0.6	1.1	1.5	...
Italy	79.2	23.3	46.6	69.9	93.0	29.2	53.8	82.3	113.2	31.4	62.0	93.1	129.2
Spain	7.7	1.9	3.5	4.8	7.7	2.7	5.6	7.6	10.4	2.3	3.6	5.9	8.4
Sweden	12.6	3.0	6.3	9.6	14.6	3.2	6.9	9.7	14.7	3.9	5.4	7.9	11.8
Switzerland	16.4	4.0	8.6	13.0	17.8	4.8	9.4	14.1	19.4	5.1	10.4	15.6	21.0
United Kingdom	156.2	48.8	87.4	116.3	156.9	53.5	86.5	120.4	167.4	53.6	78.5	106.8	151.1
Total	*482.6*	*138.4*	*264.8*	*388.7*	*521.3*	*154.7*	*281.5*	*414.2*	*569.0*	*157.2*	*304.9*	*407.5*	...
NORTH AMERICA													
Canada	14.2	3.3	6.6	9.7	13.9	4.1	7.8	11.2	15.7	4.6	8.6	12.3	19.1
United States	61.6	17.0	31.9	47.1	73.5	13.3	29.7	49.5	61.7	20.1	35.2	55.6	80.2
Total	*75.8*	*20.3*	*38.5*	*56.8*	*87.4*	*17.4*	*37.5*	*60.7*	*77.4*	*24.7*	*43.8*	*67.9*	*99.3*
ASIA													
Japan	29.7	7.4	16.4	25.1	34.2	8.1	17.0	25.4	35.9	7.2	16.7	24.8	...
AFRICA													
Egypt	1.1	0.9	1.9	2.5	2.6	1.2	2.2	3.0	3.9	0.3	0.4	...	...
Morocco	2.5	0.8	1.5	2.0	2.7	0.9	1.6	2.2	3.0	...	...	...	...
South Africa	0.7	0.2	0.4	1.1	1.4	0.8	3.4	5.9	6.4	0.4	3.1	3.7	...
Total	*4.3*	*1.9*	*3.8*	*5.6*	*6.7*	*2.9*	*7.2*	*11.1*	*13.3*	...	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL	**592**	**168**	**324**	**476**	**650**	**183**	**343**	**511**	**696**	...	..	...	...

NOTE: Continental and grand totals refer only to the countries listed

NOTE: Les totaux continentaux et généraux se rapportent seulement aux pays énumérés.

[1] Data include shipments for private relief and charity which are generally not reported as trade by the importing countries.

[1] Dans ces chiffres sont comprises les expéditions effectuées en vue d'opérations privées de secours et de bienfaisance que les pays importateurs ne font pas figurer dans leurs statistiques du commerce.

Table 10. - Price series of international significance

Tableau 10. - Séries de prix d'intérêt international

Commodity: Description of series — Produits: Spécifications	Currency and unit — Monnaie et unité	1972 May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	1973 Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May
AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS														
Wheat														
Argentina: Durum wheat, Candeal Taganrog, f.o.b. up-river	U.S.$/60 lb	1.70	1.71	1.71	1.72	2.20	—	—	—	...	...	...	...	...
Canada: No. 1, C.W.R.S., 14%, Thunder Bay	Can.$/60 lb	1.73	1.72	1.72	1.80	2.12	2.31	2.34	2.59	2.68	2.68	2.68	2.68	...
U.K.: Australian, nearest forward shipment, c.i.f.	£/2 240 lb	25.7	25.8	27.2	28.8	35.1	40.8	41.8	46.5	49.0	44.9	—	—	—
U.S.: No. 2 Hard Winter ordinary protein, f.o.b. Gulf ports	U.S.$/60 lb	1.64	1.63	1.64	1.72	2.14	2.38	2.45	2.84	2.94	2.69	2.72	2.81	2.87
European ports:[1] Canada Western Red Spring, 13.5%, c.i.f.	D. marks/1 000 kg	230	227	226	239	261	320	—	—	—	346	323	330	...
Rye														
Canada: No. 2 Western, basis in store, Thunder Bay, spot, Winnipeg	Can.$/56 lb	1.03	1.01	1.02	1.09	1.19	1.21	1.25	1.58	1.76	1.59	1.43	1.52	
Barley														
U.K.: Canadian, No. 2 feed, nearest forward shipment, c.i.f.	£/2 240 lb	23.8	23.8	23.8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oats														
Canada: No. 2 Western, basis in store, Thunder Bay, domestic wholesale and export price	Can.¢/34 lb	69	69	71	76	84	86	81	98	104	121	118	116	...
Maize														
U.K.: Nearest forward shipment: Argentine, c.i.f. U.K.	£/2 240 lb	29.6	29.7	31.8	31.6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
U.S.No. 3 yellow, c.i.f. Liverpool		24.9	24.3	25.8	26.1	28.0	28.7	30.3	38.0	[2]40.6	[2]36.6	[2]35.2	[2]35.5	[2]40.6
Sorghum														
U.K.: U.S./Argentina, transshipment, nearest forward shipment, c.i.f.	£/2 240 lb	24.7	24.0	26.5	27.5	30.0	31.7	33.8	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rice [3]														
Thailand: White, 5% brokens, government standard, f.o.b. Bangkok	U.S.$/1 000 kg	132.4	136.0	137.8	161.4	160.8	167.6	175.7	185.7	179.2	196.4	—	—	
Sugar [4]														
Caribbean and Brazilian ports: Raw, 96°, in bulk, export price to destinations other than the U.S. (No. 11 contract), f.o.b.	U.S.¢/lb	7.01	6.38	5.58	6.30	7.06	7.42	7.25	8.57	8.76	8.52	8.82	9.02	9.43
Caribbean ports (daily price calculated for implementation of International Sugar Agreement):[5] in bulk, f.o.b. and stowed	U.S.¢/lb	6.63	6.33	5.56	6.26	7.07	7.41	7.28	9.15	9.40	8.98	8.77	8.99	9.35
U.S.: Raw, 96°, bulk, c.i.f. New York	U.S.¢/lb	8.14	8.14	8.57	8.71	8.76	8.70	8.40	9.08	9.40	9.06	8.89	9.06	9.67
Onions														
U.K.: Price paid by retailers to wholesalers in England and Wales: From Egypt	£/112 lb	1.97	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7.84	9.88
From the Netherlands		2.10	3.16	5.05	3.52	2.38	2.66	3.22	4.06	4.95	4.05	6.91	8.36	9.86
Tomatoes														
U.K.: Canary Islands, price paid by retailers to wholesalers in England and Wales	£/6 kg	1.22	0.83	—	—	—	—	1.02	1.78	1.49	1.89	1.89	2.17	1.21
Bananas														
Germany, Fed. Rep. of: Ecuador, in cartons, f.o.r., price paid by wholesalers to importers, Hamburg	Marks/1 000 kg	590	489	410	415	616	539	447	421	515	514	504	555	486
U.S., Central and South America, tropical pack, f.o.b. port of entry	U.S.$/40-lb case	3.26	3.30	3.15	2.80	3.00	2.94	2.79	2.72	2.75	2.80	2.70	2.80	2.86
Oranges														
Germany, Fed. Rep. of: Spanish, Navel, wholesale price, Hamburg	Marks/15-kg carton	—	—	—	—	—	15.8	14.5	10.9	10.6	10.6	10.2	9.9	...
U.K.: Israeli, wholesale price, London	£/case (39 kg net)	2.82	2.75	—	—	—	—	—	3.56	3.66	3.76	3.90	3.86	3.68
South African, price paid by retailers to wholesalers in England and Wales	£/box [6]	1.63	1.50	1.61	2.19	1.85	2.21	1.82	1.28	—	—	—	—	—
Lemons														
Germany, Fed. Rep. of: Sicilian, wholesale price, Hamburg	Marks/15-kg case	17.4	22.2	23.7	28.2	21.8	20.3	19.3	18.0	19.7	16.0	19.9	17.6	...

For notes, see end of table.

Pour les notes voir fin du tableau.

Table 10. - Price series of international significance (*continued*)

Tableau 10. - Séries de prix d'intérêt international (*suite*)

Commodity: Description of series — Produits: Spécifications	Currency and unit — Monnaie et unité	1972 May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	1973 Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May
Grapefruit														
U.K.: Israeli, wholesale price, London	£/case(40 kg net)	3.70	—	—	—	—	5.90	5.38	4.02	3.74	3.84	3.80	3.76	3.50
South African, price paid by retailers to wholesalers in England and Wales	£/½ box [6]	1.71	1.66	1.70	1.75	2.16	2.49	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.67
Apples														
Germany, Fed. Rep. of: Italian, dessert, Golden Delicious, Munich	Marks/100 kg	80	88	106	—	78	79	87	78	80	87	90	96	...
Raisins														
U.K.: Australian Sultanas, 5-Crown, spot, ex wharf, London	£/2 240 lb	161	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Turkish Sultanas, No. 9, c.i.f. London		116	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	310	322	—	—
Dates														
U.S.: Pitted Sairs, G.A.Q. 70's, ex warehouse, New York	U.S.¢/lb	18.8	18.8	18.8	18.8	18.8	18.8	18.8	18.8	18.8	18.8	...	...	...
Soybeans														
U.K.: U.S. No. 2, bulk, nearest forward shipment, c.i.f.	£/2 240 lb	56.7	56.2	56.8	58.0	59.4	61.8	65.3	66.2	97.5	84.5	73.7	74.7	79.9
Groundnuts														
European ports:[1] Nigerian, shelled, nearest forward shipment, resellers, c.i.f.	£/2 240 lb	102.0	—	106.0	108.1	109.0	—	—	138.0	136.1	142.5	149.3	141.4	145.9
Linseed														
U.K.: Canadian, bulk, nearest forward shipment, transshipment from continental European ports, c.i.f.	£/2 240 lb	50.2	51.4	57.8	60.6	64.1	73.0	76.4	80.2	—	108.7	99.0	92.0	101.4
Copra														
European ports:[1] Philippine/Indonesian, bulk, nearest forward shipment, c.i.f.	U.S.$/2 240 lb	146	140	137	134	138	142	144	163	178	222	222	262	306
Olive oil														
European ports:[1] Spanish, edible, 1%, drums, f.o.b.	£/1 000 kg	337.5	337.5	406.7	433.5	435.0	430.0	425.0	430.0	430.0	502.5	530.0	557.5	535.0
Soybean oil														
Netherlands: Any origin, ex tank, Rotterdam	U.S.$/1 000 kg	—	—	230.0	—	—	230.2	243.5	235.5	245.8	300.5	—	—	—
Groundnut oil														
U.K.: Nigerian/Gambian/any origin, 3-5% bulk, nearest forward shipment, c.i.f.	£/2 240 lb	172.1	166.2	168.0	170.2	171.2	171.2	184.8	197.2	193.4	193.8	189.6	191.2	198.0
Linseed oil														
U.K.: Any origin, dutiable, bulk, nearest forward shipment, c.i.f.	£/1 000 kg	72.2	72.9	[n]77.9	82.6	85.4	94.4	94.9	100.6	112.8	123.0	116.1	117.0	133.2
Coconut oil														
European ports:[1] Sri Lanka, 1%, bulk, nearest forward shipment, c.i.f.	£/2 240 lb	—	100.0	94.0	—	—	—	101.8	107.0	111.2	143.3	141.8	—	—
Palm oil														
European ports:[7] Malaysian, 5%, bulk, nearest forward shipment, c.i.f.	£/2 240 lb	88.4	83.0	89.2	91.5	93.5	94.8	94.5	92.5	91.5	115.0	115.0	116.5	131.2
Groundnut cake														
U.K.: Nigerian, 54% protein, nearest forward shipment, c.i.f. at ports	£/2 240 lb	47.8	48.8	53.0	54.2	59.6	69.8	85.6	109.0	110.8	107.5	93.5	92.9	114.3
Coffee														
France: Ivory Coast Robusta, ex warehouse, Le Havre	F. francs/kg	5.02	5.02	5.06	5.18	5.13	5.06	5.04	5.08	...	...	...	...	...
U.S.: Spot, New York:														
Brazilian Santos No. 4	U.S.¢/lb	47.2	47.4	55.1	58.9	57.1	55.8	56.1	56.3	57.7	61.2	63.6	64.6	...
Colombian Manizales	U.S.¢/lb	53.0	53.6	61.6	63.8	59.7	60.9	61.4	62.7	69.1	73.9	73.5	70.6	...
Uganda Native Standard	U.S.¢/lb	43.1	42.9	46.9	46.8	45.9	46.2	46.2	46.6	47.3	49.2	50.2	48.9	...
Cocoa beans														
European ports:[1] Good fermented Ghana, nearest forward shipment, c.i.f.	£/1 000 kg	240	247	274	285	305	312	308	324	316	326	372	418	406
U.S.: Spot, New York														
Bahia	U.S.¢/lb	29.4	29.7	31.9	34.5	35.6	35.9	35.2	36.2	36.0	38.2	43.2	50.7	...
Ghana	U.S.¢/lb	30.3	31.1	32.3	34.5	36.7	38.0	37.3	37.7	37.1	39.0	44.0	51.5	...

For notes, see end of table.

Pour les notes, voir fin du tableau.

Table 10. - Price series of international significance (*continued*)

Tableau 10. - Séries de prix d'intérêt international (*suite*)

Commodity: Description of series — Produits: Spécifications	Currency and unit — Monnaie et unité	1972 May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	1973 Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May
Tea														
Sri Lanka: For export, high grown, auction price,[8] Colombo	Rupees/kg	4.47	4.08	4.16	4.36	5.01	4 36	4 13	4.38	4.35	5.21	5.29	4.90	...
India: For domestic consumption and export, auction price,[8] Calcutta	Rupees/kg	6.97	7.76	7.82	6.73	5.94	6 15	5.93	5.73	5.84	5.55	5.25	8.59	...
Pepper														
U.S.: Black Malabar, spot, New York	U.S.¢/lb	50.5	48.6	48.0	51.2	53.8	54.0	52.6	49.2	49.4	51.8	...	...	...
Tobacco														
U.S.: Flue-cured, auction price	U.S.¢/lb	—	—	83.0	86.4	87.4	82.8	73.1	85.3	—	—	—	—	—
Cigarette leaf, unstemmed, average import value from Turkey	U.S.¢/lb	56.0	56.7	57.3	57.1	54.1	54 2	53.4	54.5	52.1	52.7	52.8	51.7	...
Cotton														
U.K.: c.i.f. Liverpool: American, Memphis Territory, Strict Middling 1 $^{1}/_{16}$ inch	U.S.¢/lb	36.9	35.2	34.1	32.7	31.5	32.6	36.5	38.6	42.4	43.5	45.9	46.2	51.8
Egyptian, Menoufi, fully good, official sales	U.S.¢/lb	66.6	66.1	65.7	67.9	64.5	62.4	62.8	63.8	65.2	65.6	—	74.1	75.5
Flax														
Belgium: Belgian, water-retted, B, f.o.b. Antwerp	B.fr/kg	32.8	34.2	35.2	35.5	35.5	34.0	36.0	36.5	36.5	36.5	36.5	...	...
Jute														
U.K.: Raw, Bangladesh, White C, c.i.f. U.K.	£/2 240 lb	146.6	141.8	139.5	142.0	142.0	142.0	142.0	143.3	145.1	147.6	149.5	149.5	149.5
Sisal														
U.K.: Tanzania/Kenya, No. 3 L, c i.f. London	£/1 000 kg	102.8	105.2	105.0	105.0	105.0	106.0	116.0	128.5	151.6	178.0	178.0	178.0	178.0
Silk														
U.S.: Raw, 22 denier, grade 2A, New York	U.S.$/lb	^{n}9.50	^{n}9.50	^{n}9.50	^{n}9.86	^{n}10.36	^{n}10.50	^{n}11.00	11.10	11.50	12.45	...	...	...
Rayon														
Italy: Viscose filament, 133/24-28-48 denier, Milan	1 000 lire/100 kg	141.0	141.0	141.0	141.0	141.0	141.5	142.4	148.0	...	...	...	...	...
U.K.: Standard viscose staple, 1 ½ denier, bright or bleached, 1 $^{7}/_{16}$ staple	U.S.¢/lb	32.6	32.9	31.4	31.9	31.9	31.4	30.7	30.6	30.7	31.5	32.3	32.5	33.2
Wool														
U.K.: Dominion, clean, dry-combed basis: 64's	New pence/kg	97	108	^{n}106	119	133	182	172	185	240	290	365	275	285
50's	New pence/kg	69	69	73	84	102	124	113	128	148	145	165	138	130
U.S.: Buenos Aires, greasy V/VI's, clean basis, in bond, Boston	U.S.¢/lb	—	80.0	80.0	82.2	82.5	82.5	108.7	113.5	140.0	135.0	...	...	...
Rubber														
Singapore: f.o.b., in bales: No. 1 R.S.S.	S.$/1 000 kg	929	921	914	894	868	1015	1049	1131	1247	1304	^{p}1389	^{p}1360	^{p}1400
No. 3 R.S.S.	S.$/1 000 kg	^{n}847	^{n}851	^{n}850	^{n}820	^{n}811	^{n}946	^{n}1007	^{n}1881	^{n}1219	^{n}1281	...	...	...
Beef														
U.K.: Argentine, rumps, chilled, Smithfield Market, London	New pence/lb	43.4	52.8	51.0	51.2	46.3	42.2	39.9	39.0	44.9	46.1	54.5	...	...
Denmark: Steers, for export, best quality, live weight	Kroner/kg	5.31	6.36	6.14	6.26	6.15	6.00	5 83	6.19	6.52	^{p}6.62	^{p}6.60	^{p}6.62	...
Lamb														
U.K.: New Zealand, prime, grade 2, frozen carcasses, Smithfield Market, London	New pence/lb	16.3	20 8	19.6	20.8	20.0	18.7	19.4	20.3	21.7	21.5	22.4	...	...
Bacon														
U.K.: Danish, selection A1, ex quay, London Provision Exchange	£/2 240 lb	391	410	395	419	445	445	457	500	525	550	572	600	...
Tallow														
U.S.: Bleachable, fancy, bulk, f.o.b. New York	U.S.¢/lb	7.75	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lard														
U.K.: U.S., prime steam, in bulk, c.i.f.	£/2 240 lb	98.5	95.0	100.1	101.2	103.5	110.8	114.8	105.5	—	—	—	—	—

For notes, see end of table.

Pour les notes, voir fin du tableau.

Table 10. - Price series of international significance (*continued*)

Tableau 10. - Séries de prix d'intérêt international (*suite*)

Commodity: Description of series — Produits: Spécifications	Currency and unit — Monnaie et unité	1972 May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	1973 Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May
Hides														
U.K.: Argentine, frigorifico, heavy ox, c. and f. at ports ...	New pence/kg	30.0	30.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
U.S.: Native steers, heavy, 58 lb and upward, Chicago	U.S¢./lb	29.5	29.5	29.0	29.0	33.5	43.5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Butter														
U.K.: Salted, London Provision Exchange: Danish	£/112 lb	28.5	27.2	25.3	23.5	23.5	23.5	23.5	23.5	23.5	23.5	23.5	23.5	...
New Zealand, finest		27.5	25.3	23.7	21.5	21.5	21.5	21.5	21.5	19.8	19.5	19.5	19.5	...
Cheese														
U.K.: New Zealand, 40-lb boxes, rindless, finest, white, London Provision Exchange	£/112 lb	24.0	24.0	24.0	24.0	24.0	24.0	24.0	24.0	24.0	24.0	24.0	24.0	...
Eggs														
Denmark: price paid to producers by the Danish Egg Export Cooperative[9]	Kroner/kg	3.81	3.70	3.38	3.40	3.90	4.01	4.02	3.89	3.63	3.70	...	...	...
Netherlands: Average price to producers	Guilders/100 kg	181	161	153	173	171	188	p199	186	173	173	215	...	...
FISH AND FISHERY PRODUCTS														
Fresh and frozen fish														
U.K.: England and Wales: British landings, average unit value, all sizes: Cod	£/2 240 lb	141.4	131.1	142.6	...	...	181.7	202.1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Haddock		135.1	138.8	134.3	...	...	174.0	192.1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Plaice		173.7	187.3	198.0	...	...	221.2	276.8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Herrings		162.8	70.0	53.0	...	...	46.2	75.1	...	...	...	...	...	...
U.S.: Perch (ocean), fillets, frozen, 5-lb cellowrapped pkgs., price to primary wholesalers.	U.S.¢/lb	...	...	43.5	46.0	47.2	48.2	49.0	49.0	...	...	...	...	...
Boston shrimp, frozen, brown-grooved, headless, 5-lb carton, average price, Chicago	U.S.¢/lb	...	...	193.2	176.8	178.0	172.0	168.0	170.2	...	...	...	...	...
Salted fish														
Italy: Cod, salted, pressed, Genoa	1 000 lire/100 kg	47.0	47.0	47.0	47.0	47.0	47.0	47.0	47.0	...	...	...	...	...
Canned fish														
U.S.: Sardines, Maine, in oil, brokers' quotations, delivered New York	U.S.$/case[10]	...	...	16.8	17.3	17.2	17.1	17.1	15.8	...	...	...	...	...
Tuna, light meat, chunk style, brokers to dealers, Los Angeles	U.S.$/case[11]	17.6	17.7	18.2	18.4	18.4	18.6	18.6	18.6	18.6	21.1	21.1	...	...
Fish meal														
U.S.: Menhaden, 60% protein, 1 000-lb burlap or paper bag, New York quotations, f.o.b. East Coast plants	U.S.$/2 000 lb	...	...	178	188	195	214	228	242	...	...	...	...	...
Fish oil														
European ports: Peruvian/Chilean, semirefined, c.i.f. Rotterdam ..	U.S.$/1 000 kg	173.8	175.0	n174.2	n185.4	197.5	—	—	212	—	—	250	—	—
Whale oil														
U.K.: Any origin, crude, bulk, ex tank, Liverpool	£/2 240 lb	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	150
FOREST PRODUCTS														
Lumber														
Canada: Douglas fir, dimension lumber, green S4S, 8'/20'/R/L, construction, 25% standard, f.o.b. mill	Can.$/1 000 board feet	...	123.1	123.6	125.6	130.6	...	145.6	149.8	159.4	170.2	...	...	...
Germany, Fed. Rep. of: Spruce, fir or pine, 8-17 cm width, 24 mm thick, sawmill price, Bavaria	Marks/cubic metre	167.4	165.0	165.0	164.7	164.2	164.0	164.3	164.9	167.1	168.4	172.4	...	
Sweden: $2\frac{1}{2}'' \times 7''$ u/s redwood battens, f.o.b., export price, Nederbottens district	Kronor/cubic metre	335	340	341	343	375	384	392	398	416	447	489	...	

For notes see end of table.

Pour les notes, voir fin du tableau

Table 10. - Price series of international significance (*concluded*)

Tableau 10. - Séries de prix d'intérêt international (*fin*)

Commodity: Description of series — Produits: Spécifications	Currency and unit — Monnaie et unité	1972								1973				
		May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May
U.K.: Sawn softwood, average import value, c.i.f.	£/standard	115.0	115.7	115.7	114.3	116.5	117.1	119.6	122.4	124.7	131.9	...	...	...
U.S.: Douglas fir, dried, 2" × 4", mixed carlots, f.o.b. mill	U.S.$/1 000 board feet	141.6	143.6	149.3	149.7	...	150.7	151.3	151.3	152.5	152.5	194.0	197.2	194.0
Wood pulp														
Canada: Sulphite pulp, bleached, strong, paper grade, full freight allowed, exports to U.S.	Can. $/2 000 lb	...	155.1	156.1	155.9	155.9	...	155.2	156.7	162.9	161.6	...	...	...
Finland: Unbleached sulphate, average export value	New markkaa/1 000 kg	549	513	543	...	525	550	559	534	...	...	...	...	...
Sweden: Bleached dissolving sulphite, average export value	Kronor/1 000 kg	978	948	964	975	960	976	942	955	949	...	...	...	...
Newsprint														
Canada: Wholesale price, f.o.b. mill, southern Quebec	Can. $/2 000 lb	139.1	139.0	138.2	138.0	138.0	...	138.6	140.2	140.7	144.3	145.1	...	...
Finland: Average export value	New markkaa/1 000 kg	585	542	567	...	575	577	570	572	...	...	...	...	...
U.K.: Average import value	£/1 000 kg	73.1	74.4	72.8	75.6	73.9	74.9	...	74.1	75.3	73.7	77.3	...	...
Paper														
Finland: Kraft, average export value	New markkaa/1 000 kg	728	720	719		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
SUMMARY PRICE INDEX														
United Nations export price index of primary commodities in international trade (1963 = 100) [12]														
Commodities of agricultural origin		124		129			136			148			...	
Food		128		135			141			152			...	
Nonfood		119		120			129			142			...	
AGRICULTURAL COSTS AND SERVICE														
Maritime freight rates														
Grain to U.K.:														
From U.S. Gulf	£/2 240 lb	3.70	3.70	3.75	3.84	3.90	4.35	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.67	4.88	5.05
From St. Lawrence		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
From Northern Range		3.60	3.60	3.65	3.71	3.75	4.12	4.25	4.25	4.25	4.25	4.42	4.62	4.80
U.K.: Time charter:[13] Index numbers (1968 = 100)		90		87			115			138			...	
Fertilizers														
Ammonium nitrate: Germany, Fed. Rep. of: 24%, bulk, 10-200 quintal lots, at warehouse	Marks/1 000 kg	253	254	254	[14]251	[14]252	[14]253	[14]255	[14]258	[14]260	[14]265	[14]270	...	...
Superphosphate: U.K.: 19%, 10 ton lots, London [15]	£/2 240 lb	17.79	17.79	17.79	17.79	17.79	18.29	18.29	16.79	18.29	17.54	18.29	18.29	18.29
Muriate of potash: Germany, Fed. Rep. of: 50%, bulk, 10-200 quintal lots, at warehouse	Marks/1 000 kg	170	168	170	171	174	176	180	181	187	190	190	...	..

n = Nominal **p** = Provisional

[1] Ports concerned may be Antwerp/Rotterdam-Hamburg/Bremen/Marseilles. – [2] c.i.f. Tilbury. – [3] The price of rice supplied to Sri Lanka by China under the annual rice/rubber agreement was £30.5 per metric ton in 1972. Usually China supplies raw rice, 35% brokens, to Sri Lanka. – [4] The Commonwealth Sugar Agreement negotiated price for raw sugar delivered against negotiated price quotas, 96°, f.o.b. basis, stowed, in bulk, was set at £50.0 per long ton in 1972 and remains unchanged in 1973. Additional special payments to less developed producing members (all except Australia), varying inversely with the world price of sugar were set at an amount between £1.5 and £4.0 per long ton in 1971, while for 1972 they vary from £7.0 to £11.0 per long ton. – [5] Arithmetical average of New York Coffee and Sugar Exchange Sugar Contract No. 11, and the London Sugar Market daily price after conversion to U.S. cents per lb avoirdupois and adjusted to free on board and stowed Caribbean ports, in bulk, by deducting the cost of insurance and freight to the United Kingdom, or, if the difference between these two f.o.b. prices is more than 6 points, by adding 3 points to the lower price. – [6] The net weight of a box varies between 59 and 64 lb. – [7] United Kingdom/continent. – [8] Exclusive of export duty and excise. – [9] Including supplement. – [10] 100 3½-oz cans per case. – [11] 48 6½-oz cans per case. – [12] Index number series revised using as weights the value of exports of each commodity in 1963. – [13] Based on weighted average of quotations of ships of all flags on important routes all over the world in which U.K. tramp ships of 9 000-16 000 d.w.t. were employed in 1960. – [14] 26%. – [15] Net of subsidies paid to farmers.

n = Nominal **p** = Provisoire

[1] Les ports en question peuvent être Anvers/Rotterdam-Hambourg/Brême/Marseille. – [2] c.a.f. Tilbury. – [3] Le prix du riz fourni à Sri Lanka par la Chine en vertu de l'accord annuel riz/caoutchouc était de £30,5 la tonne en 1972. D'ordinaire, la Chine fournit à Sri Lanka du riz brut, 35% de brisures. – [4] Le prix négocié en vertu de l'Accord du Commonwealth sur le sucre (sucre brut, livré au titre des contingents auxquels s'applique ce prix, 96°, base f.o.b. en cale, en vrac) était fixé à £50,0 par tonne longue en 1972 et reste inchangé en 1973. Les paiements additionnels spéciaux reçus par les pays membres producteurs moins développés (tous à l'exception de l'Australie), variant en raison inverse du prix mondial du sucre et fixés entre £1,5 et £4,0 par tonne longue en 1971, sont fixés entre £7,0 et £11,0 par tonne longue en 1972. – [5] Moyenne arithmétique entre le prix du Contrat N° 11 du New York Coffee and Sugar Exchange et le cours journalier du London Sugar Market, après conversion en cents U.S. par livre avoirdupois, ajusté sur la base du cours f.o.b. et en cale ports des Caraïbes, en vrac, en déduisant le coût de l'assurance et du fret jusqu'au Royaume-Uni, ou — si la différence entre ces deux prix f.o.b. est supérieure à 6 points — en ajoutant 3 points au prix le plus bas. – [6] Le poids net des fruits contenus dans une caisse varie entre 59 et 64 lb. – [7] Royaume-Uni/continent. – [8] Non compris les droits d'exportation et les taxes. – [9] Y compris supplément. – [10] Caisses de 100 boîtes de 3½ oz. – [11] Caisses de 48 boîtes de 6½ oz. – [12] Ces séries de nombres-indices ont été révisées en utilisant comme coefficient de pondération la valeur des exportations de chaque produit agricole en 1963. – [13] Basé sur la moyenne pondérée des taux des navires battant tous pavillons sur toutes les importantes routes du monde sur lesquelles naviguait en 1960 la flotte britannique de tramps de 9 000 à 16 000 tonnes port en lourd. – [14] 26%. – [15] Non compris les subventions aux exploitants.

Table 11. - Coffee: Prices in selected countries **Tableau 11. - Café:** Prix dans certains pays

	Wholesale prices — Prix de gros						*Export prices — Prix à l'exportation*		*Import prices — Prix à l'importation*			
	Brazil	Colombia	Mexico	United States			El Salvador	Kenya	France		Germany, Fed.Rep. of	United Kingdom
				I	II	III			I	II		
Season — Campagne	I-XII	I-XII	I-XII	I-XII	I-XII	I-XII	I-XII	I-XII	I-XII	I-XII	I-XII	I-XII
Year and month — Année et mois	Prices in local currencies — Prix en monnaies nationales											
	New cruzeiros/ 10 kg	*Pesos/ 12.5 kg*	*Pesos/ kg*	*Cents/lb*			*U.S. dollars/ 46 kg*	*£/1 000 kg*	*Francs/kg*		*Marks/ 100 kg*	*£/2 240 lb*
1968	9.96	88.9	6.85	37.4	42.6	34.0	38.3	399.29	3.64	5.28	362	313.7
1969	14.61	98.2	7.75	40.8	45.0	33.2	38.7	370.16	3.85	5.50	373	292.2
1970	24.18	130.4	11.00	54.6	56.4	41.5	51.4	437.04	5.09	7.27	462	372.2
1971	23.62	124.5	8.60	44.8	49.3	42.4	43.3	484.94	4.98	6.56	360	373.4
1972	...	...	...	51.0	56.7	44.4	48.6	490.74	5.06	6.42	385	373.3
1972 I	25.14	132.5	7.80	44.7	51.7	42.3	44.1	492.00	5.06	6.11	340	349.3
II	25.56	132.5	7.60	44.4	50.1	41.8	44.2	526.00	5.04	6.16	342	347.2
III	25.88	137.4	7.60	45.5	51.7	42.1	45.5	545.00	5.01	6.20	342	344.1
IV	27.74	140.0	7.25	46.1	51.8	42.7	45.1	553.50	5.01	6.27	350	353.0
V	28.83	140.7	6.75	47.2	53.0	43.1	45.6	531.40	5.02	6.32	352	344.3
VI	29.49	145.9	7.00	47.4	53.6	42.9	46.9	452.33	5.02	6.28	362	350.2
VII	34.47	154.4	7.25	55.1	61.6	46.9	52.2	476.96	5.06	6.38	432	387.6
VIII	37.02	161.0	7.30	58.9	63.8	46.8	44.8	464.05	5.18	6.75	425	386.9
IX	37.51	161.0	7.50	57.1	59.7	45.9	52.1	438.23	5.13	6.72	420	392.6
X	37.64	162,5	7.30	55.8	60.9	46.2	53.3	415.67	5.06	6.62	419	402.1
XI	37.92	165.5	7.30	56.1	61.4	46.2	53.2	403.00	5.04	6.58	418	408.8
XII	...	...	...	56.3	62.7	46.7	55.6	—	5.08	6.62	420	413.8
1973 I	...	...	...	57.7	69.1	47.3	...	437.50	...	...	423	397.2
II	...	...	...	61.2	73.9	49.2	...	485.00	...	...	428	421.5
III	...	...	...	63.6	73.5	50.2	...	...	...	...	...	...
IV	...	...	...	64.6	70.6	48.9	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Prices in U.S. dollars/kg — Prix en dollars U.S./kg											
1968	—	0.55	0.55	0.83	0.94	0.75	0.83	0.96	0.74	1.07	0.90	0.74
1969	—	0.56	0.62	0.90	0.99	0.73	0.84	0.89	0.74	1.06	0.95	0.69
1970	—	0.71	0.88	1.20	1.24	0.92	1.12	1.05	0.92	1.31	1.26	0.88
1971	—	0.62	0.69	0.99	1.09	0.93	0.94	1.18	0.90	1.18	1.02	0.90
1972	...	...	...	1.12	1.25	0.98	1.06	1.21	0.99	1.25	1.20	0.92
1972 I	—	0.63	0.62	0.99	1.14	0.93	0.96	1.28	0.99	1.19	1.06	0.90
II	—	0.62	0.61	0.98	1.11	0.92	0.96	1.37	0.99	1.20	1.06	0.89
III	—	0.64	0.61	1.00	1.14	0.93	0.99	1.42	0.98	1.21	1.06	0.88
IV	—	0.65	0.58	1.02	1.14	0.94	0.98	1.44	0.98	1.23	1.08	0.91
V	—	0.65	0.54	1.04	1.17	0.95	0.99	1.38	0.98	1.24	1.09	0.88
VI	—	0.67	0.56	1.05	1.18	0.95	1.02	1.17	0.98	1.23	1.12	0.89
VII	—	0.70	0.58	1.22	1.36	1.03	1.14	1.17	0.99	1.25	1.34	0.93
VIII	—	0.73	0.58	1.30	1.41	1.03	0.97	1.14	1.01	1.32	1.32	0.93
IX	—	0.72	0.60	1.26	1.32	1.01	1.13	1.06	1.00	1.31	1.30	0.94
X	—	0.72	0.58	1.23	1.34	1.02	1.16	0.97	0.99	1.29	1.30	0.93
XI	—	0.73	0.58	1.24	1.35	1.02	1.16	0.95	0.99	1.29	1.30	0.95
XII	...	...	...	1.24	1.38	1.03	1.21	—	0.99	1.29	1.30	0.96
1973 I	...	...	...	1.27	1.52	1.04	...	1.04	...	...	1.31	0.93
II	...	...	...	1.35	1.63	1.09	...	1.21	...	...	1.33	1.04
III	...	...	...	1.40	1.62	1.11	...	...	...	...	...	...
IV	...	...	...	1.42	1.56	1.08	...	...	...	...	...	...

Wholesale prices

Brazil: Santos No. 4, wholesale price, Santos. – **Colombia:** Manizales, parchment, average quality, average wholesale price, domestic markets. – **Mexico:** Planchuela, second grade, wholesale price, Mexico City. – **United States:** I - Santos No. 4, spot price, New York. II - Colombian Manizales, spot price, New York. III - Uganda, Native Standard, spot price, New York.

Export prices

El Salvador: Washed, export price, f.o.b. all Salvadorian ports and Puerto Barrios (Guatemala). – **Kenya:** Kenya A, bold, light, highest auction price, Nairobi, basis f.o.b. Mombasa.

Import prices

France: I - Ivory Coast, Robusta, second grade, superior, ex warehouse, Le Havre. II - Cameroon, Arabica, ex warehouse, Le Havre; through March 1968, "gragé A"; from April 1968, washed, "choix A." – **Germany, Fed Rep. of:** Brazilian Santos, No. 2, c.i.f. northern Germany ports. – **United Kingdom:** Raw, futures contract price, based on Uganda CTMAL Standard No. 2 quality, unwashed and without defects, either under customs seal or subject to duty from licensed quay or London warehouse.

Prix de gros

Brésil: Santos N° 4, prix de gros, Santos. – **Colombie:** Manizales, en parche, qualité courante, prix de gros moyen sur les marchés nationaux. – **Mexique:** Café Planchuela, deuxième qualité, prix de gros, Mexico. – **Etats-Unis:** I - Santos N° 4, cours du disponible, New York. II - Manizales colombien, cours du disponible, New York. III - Ouganda, Native Standard, cours du disponible, New York.

Prix à l'exportation

El Salvador: Café type lavé, prix d'exportation, f.o.b. tous ports d'El Salvador et Puerto Barrios (Guatemala). – **Kenya:** Kenya A, gros grains, clair, prix aux enchères le plus élevé, Nairobi, f.o.b. Mombasa.

Prix à l'importation

France: I - Côte-d'Ivoire, Robusta, deuxième qualité, supérieur, en entrepôt, Le Havre. – II - Cameroun, Arabica, en entrepôt, Le Havre; jusqu'à fin mars 1968, « gragé A »; depuis avril 1968, lavé, choix A. – **Allemagne, Rép. féd. d':** Santos brésilien, N° 2, c.a.f. ports de l'Allemagne du Nord. – **Royaume-Uni:** Vert, prix contractuel à terme, basé sur Ouganda CTMAL, qualité Standard N° 2, non lavé et sans défauts, soit sous timbre de douane, soit passible de droits à partir du quai de douane ou de l'entrepôt de Londres.

Table 12. - Tea: Prices in selected countries

Tableau 12. - Thé: Prix dans certains pays

	Producer prices — Prix à la production	*Wholesale prices — Prix de gros*							
	Japan	India	Indonesia	Italy	Morocco	Sri Lanka I	Sri Lanka II	United Kingdom	United States
Season — Campagne	IV-VIII	IV-III	I-XII	I-XII	I-XII	I-XII	I-XII	I-XII	IV-III
	Prices in local currencies — Prix en monnaies nationales								
Year and month — Année et mois	*Yen/kg*	*Rupees/kg*	*Rupiahs/kg*	*1 000 Lire/kg*	*Dirhams/kg*	*Rupees/kg*		*New pence/kg*	*Cents/lb*
1968	584	5.50	126.8	1.05	14.40	4.63	3.64	43.4	45.3
1969	689	5.94	113.5	1.05	14.40	4.37	3.06	40.6	42.7
1970	721	6.53	172.5	1.05	14.40	4.59	3.06	45.7	46.8
1971	869	6.61	216.0	1.05	14.40	4.59	4.01	43.3	49.5
1972	...	...	223.9	...	...	4.46	4.16	42.4	...
1972 I	—	5.93	219.4	...	14.40	4.21	4.15	42.4	50.3
II	—	5.71	214.8	...	14.40	4.68	4.13	41.6	50.8
III	—	5.45	214.8	...	14.40	5.02	4.31	42.1	53.0
IV	...	5.97	214.4	...	14.40	4.62	4.43	41.3	53.5
V	...	6.97	230.4	...	14.40	4.47	4.51	42.0	53.5
VI	...	7.76	230.4	...	14.40	4.08	4.25	41.1	52.1
VII	...	7.82	230.4	...	14.40	4.16	4.18	41.1	51.0
VIII	...	6.73	237.7	...	14.40	4.36	4.01	39.2	49.1
IX	...	5.94	233.1	...	14.40	5.01	4.20	42.9	49.6
X	...	6.15	219.4	...	14.40	4.36	4.03	44.5	49.5
XI	...	5.93	219.4	...	14.40	4.13	3.82	45.0	47.8
XII	...	5.73	217.1	...	...	4.38	3.91	45.0	47.6
1973 I	...	5.84	217.1	...	...	4.35	4.01	43.8	46.8
II	...	5.55	219.4	...	...	5.21	...	43.7	47.9
III	...	5.25	219.4	...	...	5.29	...	...	...
IV	...	8.59	...	...	...	4.90	...	...	...
	Prices in U.S. dollars/kg — Prix en dollars U.S/kg								
1968	1.62	0.73	—	1.68	2.85	0.78	0.61	1.04	1.00
1969	1.91	0.79	—	1.68	2.85	0.73	0.51	0.97	0.94
1970	2.00	0.87	—	1.68	2.85	0.77	0.51	1.09	1.03
1971	2.44	0.89	—	1.69	2.85	0.77	0.67	1.06	1.07
1972	...	...	—	...	...	0.72	0.67	1.06	...
1972 I	—	0.81	—	...	3.09	0.71	0.70	1.10	1.11
II	—	0.78	—	...	3.09	0.79	0.69	1.08	1.12
III	—	0.75	—	...	3.09	0.84	0.72	1.10	1.17
IV	...	0.82	—	...	3.09	0.78	0.74	1.08	1.18
V	...	0.96	—	...	3.09	0.75	0.76	1.09	1.18
VI	...	1.00	—	...	3.09	0.69	0.71	1.07	1.15
VII	...	1.02	—	...	3.09	0.65	0.65	1.01	1.12
VIII	...	0.87	—	...	3.09	0.68	0.63	0.96	1.08
IX	...	0.76	—	...	3.09	0.78	0.66	1.04	1.09
X	...	0.76	—	...	3.09	0.67	0.62	1.04	1.09
XI	...	0.74	—	...	3.09	0.62	0.57	1.06	1.05
XII	...	0.71	—	...	...	0.66	0.58	1.06	1.05
1973 I	...	0.73	—	...	...	0.65	0.60	1.04	1.03
II	...	0.70	—	...	...	0.78	...	1.09	1.06
III	...	0.66	—	...	...	0.79	...	...	...
IV	...	1.08	...	...	...	0.73	...	...	...

Producer prices

Japan: Green, middle grade, not selected, producer price, exclusive of packing charges.

Wholesale prices

India: Auction price, for domestic consumption and export, Calcutta. – **Indonesia:** Broken orange pekoe, for home consumption, wholesale price, Djakarta. – **Italy:** Formosa orange pekoe, importers' selling price, f.o.b. warehouse, Milan. – **Morocco:** Formosa Chun Mee, first quality, wholesale price, Casablanca. – **Sri Lanka: I** - Tea for export, high-grown, auction price, Colombo. **II** - Tea for export, low-grown, auction price, Colombo. – **United Kingdom:** Auction price, London – **United States:** Sri Lanka and India, black standard grade, composite price, ex warehouse, New York.

Prix à la production

Japon: Thé vert de qualité moyenne, non trié, prix à la production, frais d'emballage non compris.

Prix de gros

Inde: Prix aux enchères, pour la consommation intérieure et l'exportation, Calcutta. – **Indonésie:** « Broken orange pekoe », pour la consommation intérieure, prix de gros, Djakarta. – **Italie:** « Formosa orange pekoe », prix de vente des importateurs, f.o.b. entrepôt, Milan. – **Maroc:** « Formosa Chun Mee », première qualité, prix de gros, Casablanca. – **Sri Lanka: I** - Thé d'altitude, pour l'exportation, prix aux enchères, Colombo. **II** - Thé de basses terres, pour l'exportation, prix aux enchères, Colombo. – **Royaume-Uni:** Prix aux enchères, Londres. – **Etats-Unis:** Thés de Sri Lanka et de l'Inde, noirs, de qualité standard, moyenne des prix à l'entrepôt, New York.

Table 13. - Tobacco: Prices in selected countries

Tableau 13. - Tabac: Prix dans certains pays

	Producer prices — Prix à la production				*Wholesale prices — Prix de gros*					*Export prices — Prix à l'exportation*		*Import prices — Prix à l'importation*
	Canada	Italy	Japan	United States	India	Malawi	Pakistan	Philippines	United States	Brazil	Greece	United States
Season — Campagne	X-IX	XI-X	IX-VIII	VII-VI	I-XII	I-XII	I-XII	I-XII	VII-XII	I-XII	I-XII	I-XII
	Prices in local currencies — Prix en monnaies nationales											
Year and month — Année et mois	*Cents/lb*	*1 000 Lire/ 100 kg*	*Yen/kg*	*Cents/lb*	*Rupees/kg*	*Tambala/lb*	*Rupees/ 82.28 lb*	*Pesos/ 46 kg*	*Cents/lb*	*New cruzeiros/ 100 kg*	*Drachmas/ kg*	*Cents/lb*
1968	70.3	53.5	720	68.5	2.53	35.92	90.7	98.0	66.6	151.0	42.7	64.5
1969	65.8	53.8	730	70.6	2.01	39.44	93.4	98.0	72.4	210.9	43.4	61.9
1970	64.4	67.7	740	71.6	3.26	37.96	109.6	98.0	72.0	268.0	43.9	61.1
1971	...	72.3	750	77.6	3.10	41.17	105.1	94.7	77.2	323.0	43.7	58.9
1972	...	...	...	...	2.90	40.44	...	157.9	83.0	...	...	55.5
1972 I	75.1	72.3	750	75.6	—	—	105.0	101.2	—	335.0	42.5	56.4
II	74.5	72.3	750	58.5	—	—	105.0	104.0	—	362.0	53.4	55.9
III	73.8	72.3	750	48.7	—	—	105.0	104.0	—	430.0	46.8	55.7
IV	68.1	72.3	750	83.5	3.00	40.31	105.0	104.0	—	438.0	42.5	54.1
V	—	72.3	750	82.5	2.80	41.63	105.0	142.0	—	450.0	41.8	56.0
VI	—	72.3	750	78.5	—	41.29	105.0	180.0	—	371 0	42.4	56 7
VII	—	72.3	750	82.1	—	39.37	105.0	180.0	83.0	503.0	45.7	57.3
VIII	—	72 3	750	86.3	—	33.28	105.0	180.0	86.4	383.0	35.9	57.1
IX	—	72.3	750	87.9	—	17.65	115.0	200.0	87.4	413.0	...	54.1
X	—	72.3	...	82.6	—	—	...	200.0	82.8	432.0	...	54.2
XI	84.0	...	...	79.3	—	—	...	200 0	73.1	443.0	...	53.4
XII	84.0	...	...	77.3	—	—	...	200.0	85.3	...	...	54.5
1973 I	89.0	...	...	74.8	—	—	...	200 0	—	...	...	52 1
II	86.9	...	...	61.4	—	—	...	209.5	—	...	...	52.7
III	86.0	...	...	50.4	—	—	...	238.0	—	...	...	52.8
IV	...	...	...	87.5	...	...	...	...	—	...	...	51.7
	Prices in U.S. dollars/kg — Prix en dollars U.S./kg											
1968	1.43	0.86	2 00	1.51	0.34	0.95	0 51	0.55	1.47	0.49	1.42	1.42
1969	1.34	0.86	2.03	1.56	0.27	1.04	0.53	0.55	1.60	0.56	1.45	1.37
1970	1.41	1.08	2.06	1.58	0.43	1.00	0.62	0.55	1.59	0.58	1.46	1.35
1971	...	1.24	2.36	1.71	0.41	1.10	0.59	0.53	1.70	0.61	1.46	1.30
1972	...	...	...	...	0.40	0.99	...	0.88	1.83	...	...	1.22
1972 I	1.65	1.24	2.44	1.67	—	—	0.59	0.56	—	—	1.42	1.24
II	1.64	1.24	2.44	1.29	—	—	0.59	0.58	—	—	1.78	1.23
III	1.63	1.24	2.44	1.07	—	—	0.59	0.58	—	—	1.56	1.23
IV	1.51	1.24	2.44	1.84	0.41	1.16	0.59	0.58	—	—	1.42	1.19
V	—	1.24	2.44	1.82	0.38	1.20	0.26	0.79	—	—	1.39	1.24
VI	—	1.24	2.44	1.73	—	1.17	0.26	1.00	—	—	1.41	1.25
VII	—	1.24	2.44	1.81	—	1.06	0.26	1.00	1.83	—	1.53	1.26
VIII	—	1.24	2.44	1.90	—	0.90	0.26	1.00	1.90	—	1.20	1.26
IX	—	1.24	2.44	1.94	—	0.47	0.28	1.12	1.93	—	...	1.19
X	—	1.24	...	1.82	—	—	...	1.12	1.83	—	...	1.20
XI	1.86	...	...	1.75	—	—	...	1.12	1.61	—	...	1.18
XII	1.86	...	...	1.70	—	—	...	1.12	1.88	...	...	1.20
1973 I	1.97	...	...	1.65	—	—	...	1.12	—	...	...	1.15
II	1.92	...	...	1.35	—	—	...	1.17	—	...	...	1.16
III	1.90	...	...	1.11	—	—	...	1.33	—	...	...	1.16
IV	...	...	...	1.93	...	...	...	...	—	...	...	1.14

Producer prices

Canada: Annual data: all grades, average producer price. Monthly data: auction price of three representative grades of flue-cured tobacco. – **Italy**: Kentucky, loose, price paid to farmers by Tobacco Monopoly. – **Japan**: Bright yellow, second grade, Japan Monopoly Corporation fixed producer price, excluding premiums and the cost of packaging. – **United States**: Average producer price.

Wholesale prices

India: Flue-cured Virginia, non redried leaf, medium grade, LBY 2, minimum wholesale price, Guntur. – **Malawi**: Domestic, flue-cured, average price at auctions. – **Pakistan**: Leaf, Karo (Sind), average wholesale price, Karachi. – **Philippines**: Leaf, Isabela, classes 1-5, wholesale price. – **United States**: Flue-cured, types 11-14, average auction price.

Export prices

Brazil: Leaf, average export unit value. – **Greece**: Leaf, average export unit value.

Import prices

United States: Cigarette leaf, unstemmed, average unit value of imports from Turkey.

Prix à la production

Canada: Chiffres annuels: toutes qualités, prix moyen à la production. Chiffres mensuels: prix aux enchères pour trois qualités caractéristiques de tabac « flue cured ». – **Italie**: Tabac du Kentucky, en vrac, prix à la production fixé par le Monopole des tabacs. – **Japon**: Feuilles claires, jaunes, deuxième qualité, prix fixé à la production par le Monopole d'Etat, non compris les primes et le coût de l'emballage. – **Etats-Unis**: Prix moyen à la production.

Prix de gros

Inde: Tabac de Virginie « flue-cured », feuilles non reséchées, qualité moyenne, LBY 2, prix de gros minimal, Guntur. – **Malawi**: Production intérieure, « flue-cured », prix moyen aux enchères. – **Pakistan**: Tabac en feuilles, « Karo (Sind) », prix de gros moyen, Karachi. – **Philippines**: Tabac en feuilles, Isabelle, classes 1-5, prix de gros. – **Etats-Unis**: Tabac « flue cured », types 11-14, prix moyen aux enchères.

Prix à l'exportation

Brésil: Tabac en feuilles, moyenne de la valeur unitaire des exportations. – **Grèce**: Tabac en feuilles, moyenne de la valeur unitaire des exportations.

Prix à l'importation

Etats-Unis: Feuilles pour cigarettes, non écotées, valeur unitaire moyenne des importations en provenance de Turquie

Table 14. - Beef cattle and beef: Prices in selected countries

Tableau 14. - Bovins de boucherie et viande de bœuf: Prix dans certains pays

	LIVE WEIGHT — POIDS VIF												
	Producer prices — Prix à la production				*Wholesale prices — Prix de gros*								
	Belgium	Italy	Netherlands	United States	Argentina	Canada	Denmark I	Denmark II	Germany, Fed. Rep. of	Ireland	United Kingdom	United States	Uruguay
Season — Campagne	I-XII	I-XII	I-XII	I-XII	I-XII	I-XII	I-XII	I-XII	I-XII	I-XII	IV-III	I-XII	I-XII
	Prices in local currencies — Prix en monnaies nationales												
Year and month — Année et mois	*Francs/ kg*	*1 000 Lire/ 100 kg*	*Guilders/ 100 kg*	*Dollars/ 100 lb*	*New pesos/ kg*	*Dollars/ 100 lb*	*Kroner/100 kg*		*Marks/ 100 kg*	*£/112 lb*	*£/112 lb*	*Dollars/ 100 lb*	*Pesos/ kg*
1968	35.9	44.6	248	23.4	0.72	26.9	255	305	276	9.20	10.30	27.7	28.86
1969	39.0	47.6	265	26.2	0.72	29.4	314	358	286	9.56	10.80	30.5	35.95
1970	38.9	49.8	255	27.1	1.05	30.4	338	382	274	10.22	11.64	30.3	47.41
1971	38.4	48.6	274	29.0	1.86	32.7	344	398	276	11.56	12.62	32.4	...
1972	45.2	52.3	319	33.2	3.06	35.6	460	565	333	13.79	...	35.7	...
1972 I	42.0	49.0	308	31.4	2.50	35.7	381	467	263	12.18	12.89	35.7	118.6
II	42.4	49.0	314	32.6	2.75	36.0	410	478	298	13.15	13.45	35.4	131.6
III	44.0	49.8	320	32.4	2.66	35.9	434	490	308	13.37	13.53	35.1	136.6
IV	46.8	50.0	331	31.9	...	35.0	461	511	313	13.29	13.70	34.5	112.7
V	47.7	50.0	347	33.1	2.89	36.0	469	531	329	13.26	13.88	35.7	133.6
VI	46.5	51.9	330	34.2	3.16	36.7	615	636	333	13.37	14.97	37.9	159.4
VII	46.0	52.5	317	34.6	3.20	36.7	535	614	339	13.72	14.57	38.2	155.0
VIII	47.2	53.8	319	33.5	3.12	35.4	532	627	358	14.21	14.68	35.7	165.0
IX	45.8	55.0	307	33.2	3.22	33.8	485	616	356	13.71	14.72	34.8	177.5
X	43.4	53.2	308	34.2	3.31	33.7	450	600	350	13.62	14.58	34.8	185.1
XI	44.5	56.5	307	32.8	3.33	35.9	461	583	352	15.04	15.75	33.6	247.6
XII	45.9	56.5	322	34.4	3.53	36.8	484	619	366	16.55	18.30	36.8	...
1973 I	45.9	...	332	37.1	3.79	42.2	517	653	361	...	20.20	41.3	...
II	45.1	...	344	40.5	...	43.4	...	662	...	...	18.98	43.4	...
III	45.0	...	352	43.6	...	44.8	...	...	...	...	...	45.6	...
IV	...	...	...	42.4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Prices in U.S. cents/kg — Prix en cents U.S./kg												
1968	71.8	71.3	68.5	51.6	20.4	54.9	34.0	40.7	69.1	43.5	48.6	61.2	—
1969	77.9	76.2	73.2	57.8	20.4	59.9	41.9	47.7	72.6	45.2	51.0	67.3	—
1970	77.8	79.6	70.4	59.7	27.6	64.1	45.1	50.9	75.0	48.3	55.0	66.8	—
1971	77.6	77.7	78.6	63.9	41.5	71.5	45.9	53.1	79.6	54.6	61.9	71.4	...
1972	100.8	84.1	98.3	73.2	61.2	79.3	65.9	80.9	103.3	67.6	...	78.7	...
1972 I	93.7	84.3	94.9	69.2	49.9	78.3	54.6	66.9	81.5	62.5	66.1	78.8	—
II	94.6	84.3	96.8	71.9	54.5	79.3	58.7	68.5	92.4	67.4	69.0	78.0	—
III	98.2	85.6	96.6	71.4	53.3	79.5	62.2	70.2	95.6	68.6	69.4	77.4	—
IV	104.3	86.0	102.0	70.3	...	77.8	65.9	73.2	97.1	68.2	70.3	76.1	—
V	106.4	86.0	106.9	73.0	57.8	81.0	62.2	76.1	102.1	68.0	71.2	78.6	—
VI	103.8	89.2	101.7	75.4	63.3	82.1	88.1	91.1	103.3	67.4	76.4	83.5	—
VII	102.6	90.3	97.7	76.3	64.0	82.2	76.6	88.0	105.3	66.2	70.3	84.2	—
VIII	105.3	92.4	98.3	73.9	62.5	79.3	76.2	89.8	111.1	68.5	70.8	78.6	—
IX	102.1	94.6	94.6	73.2	64.3	75.7	69.5	88.3	110.4	65.3	70.1	76.8	—
X	96.8	91.5	94.9	75.4	66.2	75.5	64.5	86.0	108.6	62.8	67.2	76.8	—
XI	99.3	97.2	94.6	72.3	66.6	79.5	66.0	83.5	109.4	69.7	72.9	74.0	—
XII	102.4	97.2	99.2	75.8	70.5	81.5	69.3	88.7	113.5	76.5	84.6	81.1	...
1973 I	102.4	...	102.3	81.8	75.8	93.4	74.1	93.6	112.1	...	94.7	91.1	...
II	106.3	...	111.9	89.3	...	96.2	...	94.8	...	...	89.0	95.6	...
III	111.6	...	120.5	96.1	...	99.1	...	...	...	...	...	100.4	...
IV	...	...	...	93.5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

LIVE WEIGHT

Producer prices

Belgium: Oxen, with 55% yield, producer price, excluding tax, Cureghem. – **Italy:** Oxen, first quality, producer price, Modena. – **Netherlands:** Market price of most representative type of grade, second quality; from 1969, including a value added tax of 4%. – **United States:** Average producer price.

Wholesale prices

Argentina: Steers, Liniers and Avellaneda market, Buenos Aires; through July 1968, good medium weight; from August 1968, 441-480 kg; from January 1971, 431-480 kg. – **Canada:** Good steers, all weights, Toronto; from January 1973, steers for slaughter, A 1 and 2. – **Denmark:** Wholesale price, Copenhagen: **I** - Young cows, first class. **II** - Steers for export, best quality. – **Germany, Fed. Fed. of:** Oxen, young, well-fleshed, 16 markets. – **Ireland:** Bullocks, Hereford Crosses, at least 1 008 lb but less than 1 120 lb. – **United Kingdom:** Certified steers and heifers, average price at live weight auctions, including payments under the Fatstock Guarantee Scheme. – **United States:** Steers, choice, wholesale price; through December 1970, Chicago; from January 1971, Omaha. – **Uruguay:** Steers, average price paid by freezing works, Montevideo.

POIDS VIF

Prix à la production

Belgique: Bœufs ayant un rendement de 55%, prix à la production, taxes non comprises, Cureghem. – **Italie:** Bœuf de première qualité, prix à la production, Modène. – **Pays-Bas:** Prix du marché pour le type le plus courant, deuxième qualité; depuis 1969, y compris une taxe de 4% à la valeur ajoutée. – **Etats-Unis:** Prix moyen à la production.

Prix de gros

Argentine: Bouvillons, marché de Liniers et Avellaneda, Buenos Aires; jusqu'à fin juillet 1968, bon poids moyen; depuis août 1968, 441-480 kg; à partir de janvier 1971, 431-480 kg. – **Canada:** Bouvillons, bonne qualité, tous poids, Toronto; depuis janvier 1973, bouvillons pour l'abattage, A1 et 2. – **Danemark:** Prix de gros, Copenhague: **I** - Jeunes vaches, première qualité. **II** - Bouvillons pour l'exportation, qualité supérieure. – **Allemagne, Rép. féd. d':** Bouvillons charnus, 16 marchés. – **Irlande:** Bouvillons, « Hereford Crosses », de 1 008 lb à 1 120 lb, Dublin. – **Royaume-Uni:** Bouvillons et génisses « garantis », prix moyen aux enchères d'animaux sur pied, y compris les versements au titre du *Fatstock Guarantee Scheme*. – **Etats-Unis.:** Bouvillons, « choix », prix de gros; jusqu'à fin décembre 1970, Chicago; à partir de janvier 1971, Omaha. – **Uruguay:** Bouvillons, prix moyen payé par les frigorifiques, Montevideo.

Table 14. - Beef cattle and beef: Prices in selected countries (*concluded*)

Tableau 14. - Bovins de boucherie et viande de bœuf: Prix dans certains pays (*fin*)

	SLAUGHTER WEIGHT — POIDS NET									
	Producer prices — Prix à la production		***Wholesale prices — Prix de gros***							
	Norway	Sweden	Australia	France	New Zealand	South Africa	United Kingdom I	United Kingdom II	United Kingdom III	United States
Season — Campagne	I-XII	I-XII	I-XII	I-XII	X-IX	I-XII	I-XII	I-XII	I-XII	I-XII
	Prices in local currencies — Prix en monnaies nationales									
Year and month — Année et mois	*Kroner/kg*	*Kronor/kg*	*Cents/lb*	*Francs/kg*	*Dollars/100 lb*	*Cents/kg*	*New pence/lb*	*New pence/lb*	*New pence/lb*	*Dollars/100 lb*
1968	8.96	6.76	26.4	—	19.2	47.2	—	—	—	43.7
1969	9.50	6.74	26.7	—	22.6	47.6	—	—	—	47.6
1970	9.67	6.87	28.7	7.93	23.9	47.2	33.7	41.8	16.3	47.4
1971	9.94	7.37	29.9	8.18	24.5	51.3	40.2	44.8	19.4	52.5
1972	10.54	8.29	30.6	9.89	...	...	44.1	49.9	22.1	55.8
1972 I	10.27	8.37	29.6	8.48	24.4	51.4	41.0	41.0	20.3	57.4
II	10.27	8.58	29.7	8.38	22.6	51.3	40.4	40.2	20.6	57.6
III	10.16	8.33	29.0	8.68	23.5	55.9	40.6	40.8	20.6	54.3
IV	10.05	8.32	28.9	9.25	23.5	53.2	40.9	41.9	20.3	53.7
V	10.05	8.28	29.2	10.04	23.5	50.0	43.4	46.9	20.4	56.3
VI	10.38	8.58	29.6	10.08	25.5	50.1	52.8	61.9	22.3	59.4
VII	10.75	8.39	29.7	10.10	25.5	52.4	51.0	62.0	22.2	59.4
VIII	10.87	8.23	30.2	10.20	25.5	52.3	51.2	60.6	22.4	54.6
IX	10.77	7.93	30.1	10.35	25.5	53.6	46.3	56.2	22.2	53.4
X	10.75	7.81	33.4	10.60	26.8	55.8	42.2	52.1	22.2	53.1
XI	10.99	7.95	34.4	11.05	30.0	64.8	39.9	47.6	24.2	51.3
XII	11.15	8.80	33.9	11.45	31.0	...	39.0	47.3	27.8	57.2
1973 I	...	8.43	34.0	11.85	33.5	...	44.9	49.2	29.0	62.8
II	...	8.97	...	11.43	32.8	...	46.1	49.8	28.2	...
III	...	...	...	...	...	...	54.5	56.0	26.8	...
IV	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Prices in U.S. cents/kg — Prix en cents U.S./kg									
1968	125.4	130.7	65.1	—	47.4	66.1	—	—	—	96.3
1969	133.0	130.3	65.9	—	55.8	66.6	—	—	—	104.9
1970	135.4	132.8	70.9	142.8	59.1	66.1	178.3	221.1	86.2	104.4
1971	139.2	142.5	74.4	147.3	64.7	71.8	216.3	241.6	104.4	115.7
1972	158.6	172.2	82.5	193.3	...	...	242.7	273.9	121.5	122.9
1972 I	154.5	173.9	79.4	165.8	65.3	68.5	235.5	235.5	116.7	126.5
II	154.5	178.3	79.6	163.8	60.5	68.4	232.1	231.2	118.3	126.9
III	152.9	173.1	77.7	169.7	63.0	74.5	233.2	234.1	118.5	119.7
IV	151.2	172.9	77.5	180.8	63.0	70.9	235.0	240.6	116.7	118.4
V	151.2	172.0	78.2	196.3	63.0	66.7	249.3	269.4	117.5	124.0
VI	156.2	178.3	79.4	197.0	68.4	66.5	302.0	354.0	127.6	130.9
VII	161.8	174.3	79.6	197.4	68.4	65.4	275.5	334.9	119.7	130.9
VIII	163.6	171.0	81.1	199.4	68.4	65.4	276.4	327.2	121.2	120.3
IX	162.1	164.8	80.7	202.3	68.4	66.1	247.0	299.7	118.3	117.6
X	161.8	162.3	89.5	207.2	71.8	74.4	217.9	269.1	114.6	117.1
XI	165.4	165.2	92.4	216.0	80.4	86.4	207.0	247.0	125.7	113.0
XII	167.8	182.8	95.2	223.8	83.1	...	201.8	244.5	143.6	126.1
1973 I	...	175.2	95.6	231.6	89.8	...	235.8	258.4	152.6	138.6
II	...	191.5	...	223.4	87.9	...	242.1	261.3	148.1	...
III	...	...	...	...	...	...	286.2	294.1	140.5	...
IV	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

SLAUGHTER WEIGHT

Producer prices

Norway: First class, average producer price. – **Sweden:** All classes, average producer price, after deduction of slaughter fees.

Wholesale prices

Australia: Oxen, first and second export quality, 650-700 lb, wholesale price, Brisbane. – **France:** Oxen, wholesale price, excluding tax, Rungis (Paris). – **New Zealand:** Ox, quarter beef, good average quality, opening schedule prices issued by meat operators and exporters, North Island. – **South Africa:** Prime beef A, cold weight, auction price, Johannesburg. – **United Kingdom:** Wholesale price, Smithfield Market, London: **I** - Argentine rumps (hindquarters). **II** - Argentine strip loins (hindquarters). **III** - Scotch killed sides. – **United States:** Steer beef carcasses, choice, 500-600 lb, wholesale price, Chicago.

POIDS NET

Prix à la production

Norvège: Bovins de première qualité, prix moyen à la production. – **Suède:** Bovins de toutes qualités, prix moyen à la production, déduction faite des droits d'abattage.

Prix de gros

Australie: Bœufs d'exportation de première et deuxième qualités, 650-700 lb, prix de gros, Brisbane. – **France:** Bœufs, prix de gros, hors taxes, Rungis (Paris). – **Nouvelle-Zélande:** Quartiers de bœufs, bonne qualité moyenne, prix d'ouverture tarifé pour les grossistes abatteurs et les exportateurs, North Island. – **Afrique du Sud:** Bœuf de première qualité « A », poids de la carcasse froide, prix aux ventes aux enchères, Johannesburg. – **Royaume-Uni:** Prix de gros, marché de Smithfield, Londres: **I** - Bœufs d'Argentine, cimiers (quartiers de derrière). **II** - Bœufs d'Argentine, « strip loins » (quartiers de derrière). **III** - « Scotch killed sides ». – **Etats-Unis:** Carcasses de bouvillons, choix, 500-600 lb, prix de gros, Chicago.

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